The Weekly Tribune.

New-York Tribune.

Vol. XXII...No. 1,104. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1862. TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

J. W. B

NEWS SUMMARY.

WAR NEWS.

Department of Virginia.

—The Union cavalry on Friday made a reconnoissance within three miles of Winchester. They saw a large force of Rebel cavalry and artillery in the vicinity of Snicker's Gap, where they had a signal station. Another scouting expedition on Saturday morning ascertained that the Rebels were in strong force in and near the Gap. In the first reconnoissance we took several prisoners. Lieut. Clifford Thomson, late of The Tribune, one of Gen. Pleasanton's aids, who went out on Friday afternoon to communicate with Gen. Bayard, who commands Gen. Sigel's cavalry, was stopped by a whole column of Rebel cavalry coming down the road from Snicker's toward Aldie. Lieut. Thomson heard cannon and saw shells exploding toward Aldie, from which it was inferred that Gen Bayard was having a brush with Stuart's Rebels. Stuart had come down through the Gap, the day previous, with several thousand cavalry and four pieces of artillery. All accounts agree that the Rebels are in force near Snickersville, and that they mean to hold the Gap. Our cavalry seems to be hovering all around the Rebel front the north of Snicker's down nearly to the Manassas Gap Railroad. We cannot speak more particularly of the position of our troops: but time will soon develop important events. It is said that all the Rebel forces in Western Virginia have joined Lee's army. The Rebels are said to hold Thoroughfare Gap. Gen. Pleasanton, whose cavalry lead our advance, had a fight on Saturday with the enemy's cavalry at Philomont, near Snicker's Gap. It was an artillery brush only, lasting about five hours. The Rebels retreated to Union a little village about three miles south of the Gap. Our loss was one killed and fourteen wounded. On Sunday morning Gen. Pleasanton renewed the attack, being reënforced by a brigade of infantry. The Rebels retreated, and our troops occupied Union. Up to 3 p. m. our loss was one killed and four wounded. Heavy firing was heard in that direction until dark, but the result was not known. The dispatch stating this news abruptly adds that "another portion of our army took possession of Snicker's Gap to-day." The occupation of this Gap is confirmed by a later dispatch from General McClellan's Chief of Staff to the President from Headquarters, Nov. 2, 8 p. m., thus: "I have just received a dispatch from Gen. McClellan, dated at Snicker's Gap, 8 p. m., stating that he has possession of the Gap. When Gen. Hancock arrived there, it was held by the enemy's cavalry, who were at once driven out by a column of from 5,000 to 6,000 infantry. The Rebels advanced to retake it, but were dispersed by the fire of our rifled guns. The position is a strong one from either side. It is said that Gen. Jackson and Gen. A. P. Hill are in the Valley opposite. Gen. Pleasanton had driven the enemy's cavalry several miles beyond Union at 3 o'clock this afternoon, exploding one of their caissons, and capturing 10 of their wounded left behind." [Snicker's Gap is in the Blue Ridge, on the road from Alexandria to Winchester. It is 14½ miles from Alexandria to Fairfax Court-House, 24 miles further to Aldie's Gap in the Bull Run mountains, and 14 further to Snickersville and Gap. Passing through the Gap the Shenandoah River is within a mile or two; Winchester is 21 miles west of the Gap. Leesburg is about 15 miles north-east of Snicker's.] We have news from the other side of the mountains indicating that the Rebels are engaged in extensive movements, some down the Shenandoah toward Shanandale Springs and others up the river in the Front Royal and Manassas Gap direction. Gen. Jackson was at Berryville [midway between Winchester and Snicker's Gap].

—Dispatches of Monday evening from General McClellan's headquarters say that the advance of the Army of the Potomac up the Valley on the left side of the Blue Ridge, is being pushed forward with all dispatch. Gen. Pleasanton occupied Upperville Monday afternoon, after a spirited engagement with the enemy lasting about four hours. We had none killed, but several wounded. The Rebels left three of their dead upon the field. Upperville is four miles from Ashby's Gap, which the Rebels are endeavoring to hold. Our troops now hold all the Gaps up to Ashby's, with every prospect of having that soon. There was some force of the enemy on Monday in front of Snicker's Gap, on the left bank of the Shenandoah, to dispute our passage at that point. The army is said to be in better condition than it ever has been, with the exception of the want of more cavalry. From Fairfax we learn that our cavalry under Gen. Stahl drove the enemy out of Thoroughfare Gap on Monday evening, and took possession of that point. They also hold Buckland Mills. The Rebel forces remained undisturbed at Catlett's Station and Warrenton.

—A force of Cavalry belonging to the command of Gen. Kelley, left Cumberland, Md., on the 29th ult., making a forced march into Virginia in search of Rebel marauding Cavalry, who had been committing depredations in that section. They marched all night and came up with them next morning, capturing 16 prisoners and 20 horses; also, 150 head of cattle, which these guerrillas had stolen from the citizens of an adjoining county.

—*The Washington Star* of the 30th ult. says that Gen. Burnside has already advanced down along the eastern base of the Blue Ridge, and formed a practical junction with Gen. Sigel, their lines of pickets joining.

—Stuart, with from 1,500 to 2,000 cavalry, came in on the 31st ult. from Union to Mortville, and attacked a small force of our cavalry, driving them toward Aldie.

—Sixteen Rebel prisoners and a large number of cattle were captured in Hardy County, Va., by our troops on the 29th ult.

—We are permitted to make the following extracts from a letter written by a soldier of the Army for the Union, dated at Hagerstown, Oct. 28:

"I neither see nor hear of any attempt or thought of a forward movement, and I begin to be afraid that a repetition of last Winter's inactivity is the policy of the coming Winter. I pray to God it is not, for I would rather, and so would the whole army, endure the sufferings and privations of an active Winter's campaign, than lie idle and fritter away our time with 'all quiet along the Potomac.' The feeling and sentiment of the army is, among those who read and think (and, let me tell you, there is a vast amount of education, thought, and brains in the rank and file of the Army of the Potomac), '*Why don't we move?* We must have an overwhelming force in the field—why not crush out the Rebel army of Virginia before the mud of Winter prevents our moving at all?' After the 1st of January, it will be impossible for an army to move."

Department of the Ohio.

—Between 300 and 400 destitute East Tennesseeans arrived at Lexington, Ky., on the 31st ult., having made their way there to join the Union army. They went to Cincinnati to be clothed.

Department of Missouri.

—Gen. Schofield's dispatches from Fayetteville, Ark., say that on the 27th, Brig.-Gen. Herron, with the 1st Iowa Cavalry and the 7th Missouri Cavalry, attacked a Rebel camp four miles east of that place. Our force was about 1,000 strong, while the Rebel forces numbered 3,000, commanded by Col. Cravens. After a sharp engagement, the enemy was completely routed, leaving all his camp equipments and a few wagons. The loss of the enemy was eight dead on the field. Our loss was five wounded, one mortally.

—Lieut.-Col. Stuart, of the 10th Illinois Cavalry, recently met and completely routed a Rebel force double his own near Marshfield, Mo., who were on route to join the Rebel forces in the line of the South-West. Col. S. killed and wounded a considerable number of the Rebels and captured 27 prisoners, among whom was one captain. He also captured a number of horses, shot guns, rifles, &c. Stuart's loss only one killed and one wounded.

—Advices from the army in South-East Missouri state that after the recent success of our forces at Pittman's Ferry, Cols. Lazar and Dewey, with their forces combined, pushed on as far as Ballinger Mills, five miles from Pocahontas, where they fought Burbridge, completely routing his forces, and capturing a large number of prisoners, including many Rebel officers. A later dispatch from Col. Lazar says that the killed, wounded, and captured of the enemy amount to 236. Our loss was one killed and four wounded.

—Judge Semple Orr was arrested at Jefferson City, Mo., on Thursday last, by order of Gen. Loan. The cause of the arrest is that he delivered a speech in which he declared the proclamation of President Lincoln to liberate the slaves was unwise, impolitic and uncalled for, and because he expressed doubts of the ability of the Administration to carry out, lawfully, the purposes of the proclamation.

—An important arrest was made on the 31st ult. in St. Louis—that of James R. Lackland, a prominent lawyer—charged with publicly aiding the rebellion by charging that it was brought about by the loyal people of the North. If that were a cause of arrest in New-York there would be a great many editorial situations vacant on short notice.

—A Kansas City dispatch of Nov. 4 says:

A fight took place yesterday between a portion of Catherwood's 6th Cavalry M. S. M., and Quantrell. Quantrell burned a train of twelve wagons, killing nine men and taking twenty-five prisoners. Catherwood overtook him near Rose Hill, defeating him in a pitched battle, and is now in pursuit.

—Prisoners just returned to Memphis, from Little Rock, report but 500 rebel troops there, the main body having gone to reënforce Holmes. Robbers on the State line, south east of Memphis, are becoming very troublesome. They stop victims, and demand their money and personal effects, and, if any remonstrance is made, they shoot. Three citizens, at Point Pleasant, were murdered a few days since.

Department of the Mississippi.

—Advices from Holly Springs to the 29th ult. say that large re-enforcements are pouring in. There is no movement of Rebel troops from that place, except Villepigue's brigade to Meridian. The people of Hernando are said to be moving their slaves and other property into the interior.

—Corinth dispatches of the 31st ult. say that the mail messenger had come in there from Chevalle, and reported that our scouts had scoured the country as far south as Ripley, but discovered no trace of the enemy.

—In Memphis, orders have been issued by Gen. Sherman that all steamers with cotton and other merchandise shall be [illegible] by gunboats upon proper notification at Cairo or Memphis.

—The Union forces at Island No. 10 have again occupied the Tennessee shore, and were recently constructing a fort under the protection of a Union gunboat.

Department of the Gulf.

—Commander Howell, of the gunboat Tohoma, under date of the 14th of October, coast of Florida, reports to the Navy Department that on the 6th inst. an expedition left for the purpose of demolishing some Rebel salt works upon the mainland. The expedition consisted of four boats from the Tohoma and four from the steamer Somerset, numbering in all 111 men. Two of the boats had howitzers. Twenty or thirty armed guerrillas were put to flight by the shells, shrapnel, and canister with which the houses, woods, and underbrush were searched. Then the small-arms men landing deployed as skirmishers on each side of the flank of the guns, and the working parties destroyed the boilers, which were of various shapes and curious construction. The houses in the immediate vicinity were fired, and the boat proceeded to the next station. Here the boats covered the working parties. It was necessary to put howitzer shell through two very thick cast-iron and two wrought-iron boilers. The buildings were then burned. Just after leaving the latter place, the cars came in, and probably brought reënforcements, as the people on shore yelled and shouted, and fired some twenty shots at the boats. From the sound it was judged the shots were from Minié or Enfield rifles. None of them, however, struck any of the men, nor could they have done any harm, as the distance was too great. The expedition was entirely successful. Some twenty-eight boilers were destroyed, and all the buildings within reach destroyed but two, upon Way Key. No confusion was exhibited in landing, nor was there any departure from the instructions given prior to it. There was no useless expenditure of ammunition, and no one was hurt.

—The English steamer Anglia, from Port Royal, under command of Lieut. Chas. C. Carpenter, a prize to U. S. steamer Flag and U. S. bark Restless, arrived at this port on Tuesday, and anchored off the Navy-Yard. She was captured on the 27th ult. about four miles inside of Bull's Bay, by boats from the U. S. steamer Flag, under command of Lieut. Comd'g. Chas. C. Carpenter, and Lieut. Comd'g. Edward Conroy of Bark Restless. She was from Nassau, with a cargo of arms, ammunition and other contraband goods, and was attempting to run the blockade. The Anglia is an iron steamer, was built to carry the mail between Holyhead and Dublin, and is considered very fast. The prize steamer Scotia (English), captured by the bark Restless, on the 24th ult., was repairing, and will soon be sent North. The Anglia and Scotia are sister ships, and have very valuable cargoes on board, consisting of arms, powder, etc., etc.

—By the Anglia we have received intelligence of the demise of the accomplished and gallant General Mitchel, who died at Beaufort, S. C., on the 30th ult., of yellow fever. There were also many other cases of that fatal disease.

—Acting Lieutenant-Commanding McCauley of the steamer Fort Henry reports on Oct. 16 a second reconnoissance up the Apalachicola River, which resulted in the capture of the sloop G. L. Brockenborough, which had been scuttled and which had on board sixty-four bales of cotton. A launch from the Sagamore cleared the river banks of guerrillas, and killed a number of them.

—A dispatch from Jackson, Tenn., the 2d, says that news received at Grant's headquarters, yesterday, from the South, via Rienza, confirms the capture of Mobile.

Department of the South.

—The arrival of the Cahawba brings advices from New-Orleans to the 28th ult.

—An expedition under General Weitzel had gone up the river, to clear out the guerrilla parties which had been infesting the banks and annoying our steamers for some time. Three Episcopal clergymen, the Rev. Drs. Leacock, Goodrich and Fulton, arrested by General Butler, as Secessionists, came in the Cahawba, in charge of Capt. Puffer, of the General's staff, who is ordered to lodge them in Fort Lafayette.

—Tuesday night's dispatches from headquarters report our occupation of Ashby's Gap. From the hights a favorable view of the Shenandoah Valley was had, but no large body of the enemy was to be seen. Winchester was plainly visible. The cavalry and artillery under Gens. Pleasanton and Averill occupied Piedmont on Monday night. Next morning they pushed on, and, after a spirited skirmish, occupied Marquette. They now hold the approaches to Manassas and Chester Gaps on the left of the Blue Ridge Mountain. The Rebel cavalry showed themselves opposite Snicker's Gap, and were also visible from the Maryland Hights.

—Information from Manassas Junction says that the portion of Gen. Sickles's command sent forward to look after the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, found it in better condition than was anticipated to a point nearly up to Catlett's Station. The railroad bridge at Broad Run was found partially burned by the Rebels, and its supports partly sawed through. Kettle Run Bridge was found uninjured. Our troops hold the country in the vicinity of Brentsville, and have driven in the patroling Rebel parties upon Warrenton Junction. The Manassas Railroad is in pretty good working order clear up to Thoroughfare Gap.

—Gen. Hunter will at once return to Port Royal and resume his command in the Department of the South. Gen. Mitchel was not the actual commander, having been sent only temporarily, while Gen. Hunter was on important business at Washington.

Miscellaneous.

—That great braggart, Gen. Hindman of Arkansas, has fallen into disgrace, and is now in prison at Little Rock. He is to be sent to Richmond for trial. Albert Pike charges him with all manner of outrages. That General says that while Gen. Hindman was in Memphis he went to the banks of that city, under the assumed authority of Gen. Beauregard, and made them fork over $1,000,000 for military operations in Arkansas, and that after getting into the latter State he issued a series of most extraordinary military orders. The first declared martial law; the next had all the cotton seized for the Confederate Government; the next ordered all provisions, of whatever kind, likely to fall into the hands of Gen. Curtis, to be destroyed; the next, that all the wells in the country through which Gen. Curtis might pass should be poisoned; and finally, that no citizen should pass beyond the limits of Arkansas for any purpose whatever.

—A released prisoner from Rich[illegible] he was [illegible] the Merrimac No. 2, reports that that vessel is thoroughly and heavily clad with iron, and is in every way a tough customer. She has been completed about a month, and has made several trips to Fort Darling. She has as yet but one gun on board, but the other guns for her were all ready. The machinery works well, and she can easily make eight miles per hour.

—The Weehawken, one of the iron-clad boats to be built after the plan of the Monitor, was launched on Wednesday morning at Jersey City. The Weehawken has her machinery in, and is completed with the exception of putting on the turret. She is 200 feet in length, 46 feet beam, 11 feet 10 inches in depth. The turret is 11 inches thick, 21 feet internal diameter, and 9 feet high, and pierced for two guns, one 11 inches and the other 15 inches.

—With regard to the draft in the City of New-York Gen. Anthon holds that all men who have received the city bounty, should be counted in the city quota, and will insist that interior counties which claim that their citizens have enlisted here shall prove the fact and return the county money before deductions are made from our recorded lists.

—Examining-Surgeon Whitely at Harrisburg, Pa., was recently detected charging fees for the examination of drafted militia and substitutes. He was immediately arrested and dismissed from the service.

—The Board of Supervisors of Erie County, N. Y., have appropriated $200,000 to aid enlistments, and will pay a bounty of $100 to each volunteer enlisting for nine months.

—The pirate steamship Alabama is cruising within 200 miles of Sandy Hook, burning every American vessel she can find. This is cheerful news, indeed. Sailing under the British flag, this Algerine corsair steals up like a coward to an unsuspecting vessel, suddenly hoists the flag of Jeff. Davis and pounces upon his prey.

—The State of New-York has raised and sent to the war already more than two hundred thousand men. This vast army is classified as follows:

Infantry:	
23 Regiments, 3 months	15,833
33 Regiments, 2 years	30,181
123 Regiments, 1 Battalion, } 3 years	112,411
Recruits for regiments in field	19,000–169,070
Artillery:	
4 Regiments, 6 Battalions, 13 Batteries, }	8,779
1 Regiment Marine Artillery	900
Cavalry:	
11 Regiments, 1 Battalion, }	9,641
Engineers:	
1 Regiment	835
Rocket Battalion	163
Total sent forward	200,400
Add recruits raised and being organized in the State	10,650
Whole number raised	219,059

—The British steamer Anglia has been captured in Bull's Bay, S. C., laden with arms and goods for the Rebels. This vessel was the mate of the Scotia, also captured by our cruisers. Both are now steamers, and are, with their cargoes, valued at nearly a million of dollars.

—We have another rumor, from Secession sources, of the capture of Mobile. It is very possibly true, but there is thus far no corroboration of the statement.

—The British brig Salon, of St. John, N. B., Capt. Baddie, from Cadiz 37 days, recently arrived here, reports that on the 8th ult., lat. 35: 30, long. 25, saw a large bark, with three brigantines in company, the larger vessel apparently controlling the movements of the others. The officers of the Salon supposed her to be a privateer.

—The steam transport Haze arrived here on Friday from Newbern, N. C., in charge of Capt. J. Travis Sweet, U. S. M. A., and a navy crew, the former Captain (Clift), first and second officers, second engineer, cook, and steward having been arrested in Newbern. She was delivered to the Quartermaster.

—A Baltimore dispatch of the 31st ult. says: "Five Philadelphia oyster-boats, with their crews, were seized to-day for violating the Oyster law, and were taken to Annapolis. The affair has caused much excitement."

—The quota of troops for Boston has been filled by voluntary enlistments, consequently there will be no draft. The Common Council has appropriated $30,000 in aid of raising three companies of cavalry for the Texas expedition of Gen. Banks.

—Dr. George Lee Lyman, and M. V. B. Barney, who were arrested in August last at Burlington, Vt., for disloyalty, have been discharged on taking the oath of allegiance.

—Gen. Banks is to have eight regiments of Massachusetts infantry, three batteries of artillery, and a regiment of cavalry as a part of his Texas expedition.

—The old Pennsylvania regiments are to be filled up at once with drafted men. The order has been issued, and it is to be hoped that other States will follow this excellent example.

—It is currently rumored that ex-Gov. Hicks will be appointed Military Governor of Maryland, and will locate his office at Baltimore.

—Virginia is repudiating the Conscription act. Its constitutionality is to be tested in the Supreme Court of that State.

—It is reported that Bragg's army is at Murfreesboro, Tenn., and that 1,500 Rebel cavalry are at Somerset, Ky.

—Late Richmond papers announce the arrival in that city of Gen. Bragg and Staff.

—Philadelphia escapes the draft, having filled her quota.

—A Rebel paper states that Price is reported to have evacuated Holly Springs on Sunday, 26th ult.

GENERAL NEWS.

—The schooner Emma Cornelius was taken to Philadelphia on the 3d inst., in charge of Prize-Master H. Johnson, U. S. steamer Restless. She cleared from New-York last June, for Port Royal. On the 28th of June she was driven out of Bull's Bay by the Restless, while trying to run the blockade, but escaped in consequence of the darkness. She arrived at Port Royal, and after remaining some time her captain, John Simonson of Staten Island, alleging that her cargo, which was miscellaneous, could meet a better sale in New-York, sailed thence. She was captured Oct. 11, while again trying to enter Bull Bay Channel. The captain ran her ashore when he found it impossible to escape. She was got off by the assistance of the United States steamer Flag. Her steward says the captain told him she left New-York in order to run the blockade.

—The President has just made the following assignment of Judges of the United States Supreme Court: First Circuit, Nathan Clifford, Associate Justice; Second Circuit, Samuel Nelson, Associate Justice; Third Circuit, Robert C. Grier, Associate Justice; Fourth Circuit, Roger B. Taney, Chief Justice; [illegible] Wayne, Associate Justice; Sixth Circuit, John Catron, Associate Justice; Seventh Circuit, Noah H. Swayne, Associate Justice; Eighth Circuit, David Davis, Associate Justice; Ninth Circuit, Samuel F. Miller, Associate Justice.

—On Thursday, Oct. 23, a destructive fire occurred in Charles City, Floyd County, Iowa, which laid in ruins more than half of the business portion of the place, comprising two hotels, five stores, shops, offices, dwellings, &c. Prairie fires had also been very destructive lately, some farmers having lost all their grain and hay. The first snow of the season fell at Charles City on the 23d ult.

—In the Sangamon Circuit Court at Springfield, Ill., in the suit of the State against Joel A. Matteson et al., on a bond given the State to recover money alleged to have been fraudulently obtained by the Ex-Governor, it was decided in favor of the State. A judgment of $250,000 was rendered against the defendants.

—By an arrival on Thursday from Bermuda, we learn that the Confederate steamer Herald had just arrived from Charleston, with a cargo of six hundred bales of cotton, and a number of passengers, among whom is Prof. Maury.

—The Rebels of Texas and probably other Southern States are shipping their slaves to Cuba, where they are readily sold to the planters. The steamer Blanche is said to have been in this business under the British flag.

—The pastoral letter, adopted by the House of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church at its recent triennial Convention at New-York, was read in most of the Episcopal churches in Baltimore on Sunday, and many Secessionists left the churches in disgust during the reading. Many others, who anticipated that it would be read, absented themselves from public worship. The Rev. Dr. Hawks, rector of Christ's Church, did not read it at all. He had an overflowing congregation. The affair causes much excitement in religious circles.

—We learn from St. Vincent that a serious riot has occurred in that island, the negroes rising, burning houses, and maltreating the white people. One man was killed. The whites, after some trouble and the killing of six or seven negroes, restored order. The disturbance grew out of a supposition that wages were to be reduced.

—Judge Clifford's writ of habeas corpus in the case of Winder has not been served. The Deputy-Sheriff was not allowed to land at Fort Warren, whereupon he returned and reported the fact to the Judge, who remarked that the Court had no means to enforce the writ, and ordered the papers to be placed on file.

—On Saturday evening an unknown man was deliberately shot dead in a Bowery drinking shop, in this city, by one of three men with whom he was in company at the time. Wm. C. Whittlesey, one of the parties, has been arrested, and has admitted that he fired the pistol.

—There was a heavy gale on Lake Ontario on Sunday night, during which the propeller Bay State, from Oswego, bound for Lake Erie, was wrecked off Oswego, and 22 persons, passengers and crew, were lost. A number of schooners were driven ashore.

—The Commissioners appointed by the Secretary of the Navy have made a report in favor of New-London as a Naval Station.

NOVEMBER ELECTIONS.

NEW-YORK STATE.

County Majorities for Governor,
(Partly estimated.)

Wadsworth.		Seymour.	
Allegany	3,500	Albany	2,475
Broome	1,540	Columbia	500
*Cattaraugus	1,500	Clinton	525
Cayuga	3,500	Dutchess	281
Chautauqua	3,500	Erie	2,000
Chemung	35	Fulton & Ham.	100
Chenango	2,000	Greene	1,000
Cortland	1,600	Kings	6,374
*Delaware	1,000	Montgomery	400
*Essex	700	New-York	31,750
*Franklin	125	Orange	650
*Genessee	1,000	Putnam	400
Herkimer	1,500	Queens	1,100
Jefferson	2,000	Rensselaer	1,200
*Lewis	300	Richmond	1,250
Livingston	1,500	Rockland	1,022
Madison	2,288	Schenectady	75
Monroe	850	Schoharie	2,390
*Niagara	100	*Seneca	200
Oneida	500	*Suffolk	200
Onondaga	1,554	*Sullivan	500
Ontario	1,100	Ulster	1,000
Orleans	1,100	Westchester	2,200
Oswego	2,400		
*Otsego	500	Total	57,592
St. Lawrence	5,800		
Saratoga	563	Dem. maj.,	8,137
Schuyler	500		
Steuben	1,800		
Tioga	600		
Tompkins	1,400		
*Warren	200		
*Washington	1,500		
*Wayne	1,000		
*Wyoming	1,200		
*Yates	1,200		
Total	49,455		

*Estimates.

Congress.

Dist.		Members of Congress elected.
1.	Suffolk, Queens, &c.	*Henry G. Stebbins.*
2.	Kings Co. in part	*Martin Kalbfleisch.*
3.	Do. residue	**Moses F. Odell.*
4.	City, lower Wards	**Benjamin Wood.*
5.	Do. 7, 10, 13, 14 do	*Fernando Wood.*
6.	Do. 9, 15, 16 do	**Elijah Ward.*
7.	Do. 11, 17 do	*John W. Chanler.*
8.	Do. 18, 20, 21 do	*James Brooks.*
9.	Do. 16, 19, 22 do	*Anson Herrick.*
10.	Westchester, &c	*William Radford.*
11.	Orange, Sullivan	*Charles H. Winfield.*
12.	Columbia, Dutchess	*Homer A. Nelson.*
13.	Greene, Ulster	**John B. Steele.*
14.	Albany, Schoharie	**Erastus Corning.*
15.	Rensselaer, Washington	*John A. Griswold,* probably.
16.	Clinton, Essex, &c	ORLANDO KELLOGG.
17.	Franklin, St. Lawrence	CALVIN T. HULBURD.
18.	Saratoga, &c	*Isaiah Blood* (probably).
19.	Delaware, Otsego, &c	SAMUEL F. MILLER.
20.	Jefferson, &c	*AMBROSE W. CLARK.
21.	Oneida	*Francis Kiernan.*
22.	Madison, Oswego	DEWITT C. LITTLEJOHN.
23.	Cortland, Onondaga	THOMAS T. DAVIS.
24.	Cayuga, Wayne, &c	*THEODORE M. POMEROY.
25.	Livingston, Yates, &c	DANIEL MORRIS.
26.	Broome, Tioga, &c	GILES W. HOTCHKISS.
27.	Steuben, Allegany, &c	*ROBT. B. VAN VALKENBURGH.
28.	Monroe, Orleans	FREEMAN CLARKE.
29.	Genesee, &c	*AUGUSTUS FRANK.
30.	Erie	*John Ganson.*
31.	Chautauqua, &c	*REUBEN E. FENTON.

* Members of the present House.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Nov. 5, 1862.

The Atlas and Argus Assembly figures give the Democrats [illegible] Republicans 55, and 13 to hear from. The Democrats have [illegible] publican loss, [illegible] and the Republicans [illegible]

NEW-JERSEY ELECTION.

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.

Counties.	1862. Union. Ward.	Dem. Parker.	1859. Rep. Olden.	Dem. Wright.
Atlantic	16	..	853	710
Bergen	..	900	1,262	1,518
Burlington	400	..	4,749	3,399
Camden	(no	returns)	2,824	2,339
Cape May	(no	returns)	670	497
Cumberland	(no	returns)	1,630	1,636
Essex	..	1,550	7,033	7,454
Gloucester	(no	returns)	1,477	1,206
Hudson	..	2,600	3,131	3,726
Hunterdon	..	1,600	2,726	3,445
Mercer	..	150	3,307	2,931
Middlesex	..	1,000	3,264	2,497
Monmouth	..	1,400	3,005	3,451
Morris	..	418	3,070	3,133
Ocean	(no returns)		1,341	779
Passaic	..	350	2,463	1,870
Salem	(no returns)		2,051	1,981
Somerset	..	600	2,011	1,933
Sussex	..	1,700	1,842	2,526
Union	..	400	1,766	1,699
Warren	..	1,200	2,216	2,642
Total	416	13,368	53,315	51,714

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

The Congressmen elect are J. F. Starr, Union, in the Ist District, by a small majority.

In the IId District, Geo. Middleton, Democrat, is elected by 700 majority. This district is now represented by the Hon. J. L. N. Stratton, Union.

In the IIId District, the Hon. W. G. Steele, Democrat, the present member, is re-elected over O. A. Brownson, Union by 4,000 majority.

The IVth District elects A. J. Rogers, Democrat, by 2,700 over John Linn.

The Vth District re-elects Nehemiah Perry, Democrat, by 3,150—Newark City giving him, 1,300, and Hudson County 1,850.

LEGISLATURE.

In the *State Senate* there are 10 Democratic members, 1 Independent, 7 Unionists, and 3 to hear from.

The *House of Assembly* will comprise 44 Democrats, 11 Unionists, with 5 to hear from, four of whom last year were Republicans. The Democrats will, therefore, have 27 or more majority on joint ballot.

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION.

Counties.	Governor 1862. Andrew.	Devens.	Governor 1861. Andrew.	Davis.
Suffolk, complete	7,186	8,396	6,414	4,921
Essex, 26 towns	9,879	6,810	8,641	4,663
Middlesex, 36 towns	12,259	9,878	11,915	6,515
Worcester, 40 towns	10,501	5,147	10,696	4,063
Hampshire, complete	3,051	1,058	3,147	429
Hampden, complete	3,518	2,775	3,199	1,186
Franklin, complete	2,534	1,720	1,934	1,295
Berkshire, 29 towns	3,478	3,729	3,197	2,113
Norfolk, 20 towns	6,557	6,539	5,257	3,335
Bristol, 15 towns	5,454	1,891	5,016	1,152
Plymouth, 19 towns	4,673	2,550	3,638	1,766
Barnstable, 9 towns	1,746	547	1,301	196
Total, 270 towns	70,805	49,389	64,625	31,120

Andrew's maj., 21,518.......Andrew over Davis, 33,505.

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—John A. Andrew of Boston.
Lieut.-Governor—Joel Hayden of Williamsburg.
Secretary of State—Oliver Warner of Northampton.
Treasurer—Henry K. Oliver of Salem.
Auditor—Levi Reed of Abington.
Attorney-General—Dwight Foster of Worcester.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

Dist. I....Thos. D. Eliot.*	Dist. VI...Daniel W. Gooch.
Dist. II...Oakes Ames.	Dist. VII..Geo. S. Boutwell.
Dist. III..*John S. Sleeper.*	Dist. VIII.John D. Baldwin.
Dist. IV...Samuel Hooper.	Dist. IX...Wm. B. Washburn.
Dist. V....John B. Alley.*	Dist. X....Henry L. Dawes.*

Dist. IX....Amasa Walker (to fill vacancy).

*Members of the present Congress. All the members except Mr. Sleeper are Union Republicans.

SENATE.—Thirty-four Republicans are elected and six People's Union men.

HOUSE.—One hundred and seventy-nine Republicans and thirty-four People's Union men are elected.

Twenty-seven towns are yet to be heard from.

ILLINOIS ELECTION.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS ELECTED.

1. *Isaac N. Arnold, Union.
2. *Elihu B. Washburne, Un.
3. John F. Farnsworth, Union.
4. C. S. Harris, Dem.
5. *Owen Lovejoy, Union.
6. Jesse O. Norton, Union.
7. (Doubtful.)
8. John F. Stewart, Dem.
9. Lewis W. Ross, Dem.
10. Anthony L. Knapp, Dem.
11. *James C. Robinson, Dem.
12. William R. Morrison, Dem.
13. James C. Allen, Dem.

*Members of the present Congress.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Nov. 5, 1862.

From later returns the Republicans concede the election of James C. Allen, Democratic candidate at large.

There is nothing from the VIIth District.

Wisconsin Election.

MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, Nov. 5, 1862.

The Democrats have elected two members of Congress, Messrs. Brown and Eldridge. The Republicans have elected Messrs. Sloan, Cobb, and Hanchett. One district is yet in doubt. All the Democratic Assembly are elected from the City of Milwaukee. The Democrats have gained largely in some parts of the State.

Missouri Election.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Nov. 5, 1862.

The Radical Emancipation ticket in the county is undoubtedly elected. The vote in the 1st Congressional District is very close, and cannot be decided till the army is heard from. Blair's friends claim his election, but the Radicals say the vote in the army will elect Knox.

In the IId District, Blair, Radical, is undoubtedly elected by a handsome majority.

Returns from the interior are meager, but the Emancipation ticket is probably elected.

Kansas Election.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

LEAVENWORTH, Wednesday, Nov. 5, 1862.

The Conservative publishes returns which show that A. C. Wilder, Republican, is elected to Congress by 3,000 majority.

LEAVENWORTH, Wednesday, Nov. 5, 1862.

Scattering returns from this State indicate the election of the entire Republican State ticket. Wilder, Rep., for Congress, is probably elected over Parrott, Union, and Matthias, Dem.

Minnesota Election.

ST. PAUL, Wednesday, Nov. 5, 1862.

The City of St. Paul, Ramsey County, gives Cullen, Dem., for Congress, 500 majority. Wabashaw County gives Donnelly, Rep., 500 majority. Goodhue gives Donelly 500 majority. The result is uncertain. Returns come in slowly.

Delaware Election.

WILMINGTON, Del., Wednesday, Nov. 5, 1862.

Cannon, Union, for Governor, is elected certain. The Legislature is still in doubt.

The following are the returns for Congress:

Counties.	Fisher, Union.	Temple, Dem.
Newcastle	3,416	2,903
Kent	..	440 maj.
Sussex	..	63 maj.

Fisher's majority in the State is nine (9). Cannon, for Governor, runs ahead of his ticket, and will have near 100 majority.

Ohio—[Official.]

SECRETARY OF STATE.
Wm. S. Kennon, Rep. 178,741 W. W. Armstrong, D..184,332
Armstrong's majority..5,591

ATTORNEY-GENERAL.
Chauncey N. Olds, Rep. 178,855 L. R. Critchfield, Dem. 184,073
Critchfield's majority..5,218

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.
John B. Gregory, Rep. 178,780 James Gamble, Dem..184,259
Gamble's majority..5,479

JUDGE SUPREME COURT.
Fred. T. Backus, Rep..179,125 Rufus P. Ranney, Dem. 185,078
Ranney's majority..6,953

SCHOOL COMMISSIONER.
Wm. D. Henkle, Rep..178,634 C. W. H. Cathcart, D. 184,150
Cathcart's majority..5,456

THE WAR IN THE SOUTH-WEST.

The Pursuit of Quantrell's Band.

KANSAS CITY, Wednesday, Nov. 5, 1862.

The following official dispatch is just received:

CAMP CURTIS, Jackson Co., Nov. 4, 1862.

To Maj.-Gen. CURTIS: For nearly a week I have pursued Quantrell's band of guerrillas, with Major Ransom's Cavalry, Capt. Chestnut's company of the 12th Kansas, and one piece of artillery under Lieut. Hunt. We have killed two and taken one man prisoner, captured over 100 horses and mules, and driven the marauders out of this part of the State. They are in full retreat South. None fell on our side. A considerable number of contrabands accompany us to Kansas.

JOHN F. BARNES, Lieut.-Colonel Commanding.

—Maj.-Gen. Richardson died at Sharpsburg, Md., November 3, from wounds received at the battle of Antietam, while commanding a division in the corps of Gen. Sumner. He was the only son of the Hon. I. P. Richardson, one of the most prominent lawyers of Vermont for 40 years. He was born at [illegible] Vermont, [illegible] 1818, was a graduate of West Point, and distinguished himself in the Mexican war. Gen. Richardson was the person who preferred the charges against Col. Miles for bad conduct on the field at the first battle of Bull Run. The latter died from wounds received at Harper's Ferry, the former from wounds received at Antietam.

—At a meeting of the Board of Education in this city on Wednesday, the City Superintendent reported that the number of pupils under instruction in the grammar schools, primary departments and schools, and colored and corporate schools during the year ending 30th September was 173,198, an increase of 12,254 over the number last year. The Principal of the Free Academy was directed to furnish a statement, under oath, of the students admitted to that institution since its organization to the present time, and the names of the public schools from which they had come. The Committee on Estimates and Apportionment reported the following estimates for 1863: For incidental expenses of said schools, $800,000; support of Free Academy, $105,000; support of the Free Academy, $50,000; repairs to Free Academy building, $6,000; support of Normal Schools, $5,000; apportionment to Corporate Schools, $35,000; repairs through the shop of the Board of Education, $20,000; books, stationery and other supplies for the Depository, $100,000; Evening Schools, $70,000; rent of School premises, $20,000; salaries of Superintendents, Clerks and other officers connected with the Board, $29,000; incidental expenses, including printing, &c., $20,000, and sites for buildings, furnishing, fitting up of schools, &c., $200,000; making a total of $1,450,000. After a lively debate, "Kiddle's revised edition of Brown's First Lines in Grammar," was rejected as a school book.

—*The Baltimore American* has a letter from Dalton, Caroline County, Md., giving an account of the lynching of a negro under arrest for the outrage and murder of a little girl, daughter of Edgar Plummer. A large number of excited people entered the town, surrounded the jail, forced open the doors, took the prisoner and hung him; while suspended, fifteen bullets perforated his body. He was cut down, and his throat cut by the infuriated mob. The body was dragged through the streets, and finally taken to the front of the Negro Church, where it was cut to pieces and burned.

PENNSYLVANIA.

—A Lancaster paper says that a caucus of Breckinridge tories was lately held at Wheatland, at which it was resolved that James Buchanan should be sent to the United States Senate, provided there was power among the Secession sympathizers elected to the Legislature to effect the object. The caucus was composed of J. Glancy Jones, S. E. Ancona, Wm. B. Reed, and others of like ilk.

OHIO.

—The complete vote of Ohio for Secretary of State at the late election shows a Democratic majority of 5,590. The Republicans fall off 53,868 from Lincoln's vote; the Democrats fall off 26,498 from their Presidential vote. By ignoring their own heavy loss, and counting that of the Republicans as their gain, they make out a great victory. Wait till the soldiers get home.

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The Weekly Tribune.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 5, 1862.

LIES ABOUT LABOR.

The most common and, at the same time, the weakest argument against the Abolition of Slavery, is that "negroes will fill the North, reduce the price of labor, and impoverish the country." Of course, the *sequitur* of this is, that no Irishman will then be able to secure a day's work at any price. We might say something, and that, too, with a just severity, of the utter wickedness of this attempt, in a republican country, to array class against class, and to intensify existing prejudices which can only ripen into disorder and social distress. The public speaker who resorts to such vulgar appeals, not only damages society; he bitterly insults the common-sense of his audience, and is a demagogue who invents injuries and stimulates absurd and cowardly apprehensions. He seeks by untimely suggestions to make sure the ill which he foretells; and leads all shrewd men to suspect that he is amorous of the very mischief which he hypocritically deprecates.

No man who will take the trouble to consider a little will be misled by this cheap balderdash. In the first place it may, we think, be reasonably assumed that the Abolition of Slavery will not take a single acre of land out of the country; secondly, that after Emancipation the lands of the present Slave States will continue to be cultivated; thirdly, that Emancipation will not so change our human constitution as to render victuals and clothes unnecessary; and, fourthly, that, Slaves or no Slaves, commerce, excepting only the execrable commerce in human flesh, will continue. Given the land, we have the cultivation—given cultivation, we have the demand for labor, and given the demand for labor, who in the name of common sense expects a stampede of negroes to the North as an effect of their liberation? Did ever such an utterly absurd crotchet enter the human head before? Who understands the culture of cotton? The negro! Who is skilled in the production of tobacco? The negro! Who is dextrous in raising sugar and rice? The negro! With whom does the climate requisite for the production of these staples best agree? The negro! Who then will in any event be employed in the production of cotton, tobacco, rice, and sugar? Why, the negro, to be sure! Some people seem to take it for granted, that when Slavery shall have been abolished all the rich lands of the South will be left fallow for a century or so—the world, meanwhile, getting along as well as it can without cotton and tobacco. What an extraordinary apprehension! The civilized man deigning to exist without his shirt—and his quid! We have no fear of any such tumble back to primeval rudeness and simplicity—not we! Timid folk said in England, that if Slavery in the West Indies should be abolished, there would be an end of toddy. Cowper put the fear into a sarcastic line:

"What shall we do without sugar and rum!"

Yet what Englishman, because he is bereaved of his punch, curses the memory of Wilberforce? We have great faith in the ability of men to produce that which is needful for his existence and comfort. Capital and commerce take no denials. Backed by the [illegible] of mankind, they are inexorable, and what they call for the world must furnish. Nor will the abolition of Slavery have the slightest effect upon the thermometer. Ever since we can remember, we have heard the apologists of Slavery droning the same old tune, the purport of which was that the Southern climate is too hot for white laborers! Shade of Copernicus! Will the abolition of Slavery disarrange the solar system, and refrigerate the torrid zone? If Carolina and Georgia are to be cooled down to the point of Caucasian comfort, there will, of course, be such a meteorological change that cotton will stop growing in those blasted localities! But given the old climate, why not assume that, in all probability, you will have the same supply of labor? Is it rational to suppose that the black agriculturist will rush from the States where he is wanted to the States where he is not wanted—from a climate which he likes to a climate which he detests—from a business which he well understands to mere pauperism and starvation—from the scenes of his nativity and the graves of his ancestors to localities which have for him no attractions and no attachments?

If our territory were limited, as that of Great Britain is, and if we were suffering, as Great Britain is, from an over-population so excessive as to have become a puzzling economical problem, we might anticipate something like this jostling and shouldering of conflicting classes. But, good heavens! to think of the millions upon millions of acres within our borders which have been patiently waiting for centuries the spade and the plow-share and the dropping seed—which have been reserved in the providence of God for the increasing multitude of his children—which are surely destined to become the sources of incalculable wealth and the support of unnumbered millions—to think of all this bountiful provision, and then of men so jealous and cautious and pitiably prudent as to fear that this broad continent will not be broad enough alike for the White and the Black, the American, the Irishman, the German, the African! It is too contemptible a selfishness for shipwrecked mariners dividing their last biscuit!

MOREHEAD.

Mr. Charles S. Morehead, late of Kentucky, now a fugitive traitor in Europe, traitor though he be, has been doing his country a real service at Liverpool. It is the cue of the Secession missaries in the Old World to deny, squarely and brazenly, that Slavery is the main cause of the Southern Rebellion. Lieut. Maury, among others, expressly denies it in his letter to a French friend, pretending that [illegible] differences concerning tariffs, internal improvements, &c., incited the revolt. But Morehead, in his Liverpool speech, thoroughly exposes the falsehood of all this. In language which betrays a sacred confidence and is intended to caricature and degrade President Lincoln, he tells how the President was surrounded, the night after his arrival in Washington just prior to his inauguration, by the said Morehead, by William C. Rives and other such gentlemen, then Border-State Unionists, since ripened into open traitors, and by them required to consent to and aid in the opening of all Federal territory south of 36° 30′ to Slavery on penalty of Civil War. Mr. Lincoln assured them that he would scrupulously respect and maintain every right guaranteed to the slaveholders by the Constitution—that he would industriously hunt and catch their fugitive slaves—that he would even withdraw the garrison from Fort Sumter if he could thereupon be guaranteed that Virginia would remain in and help maintain the Union. All was of no avail—the Border-State men would have the Territories legally opened to Slavery or they would unite with the already-declared traitors in lighting up the flames of Rebellion and Civil War. There the colloquy ended, and thus the Rebellion began. Well does *The Daily News* (London) hereupon remark that Gov. Morehead has proved—to the shame and confusion of his predecessors in Europe, that "with the South, Slavery is the beginning, middle, and end of the whole revolution."

—Again we thank him for the demonstration.

THE RISE OF PRICES.

It is the popular belief that wars are carried on principally by means of cannon, shot, and powder. We admit that these are useful auxiliaries, but the most potent of all agencies will be found to be paper. Our grandfathers made this important discovery in the Revolution; our fathers in the war with England; and a strong suspicion of the same fact is gradually taking possession of the men of this generation. War is rarely a cash operation, paid for as it progresses from a surplus already in hand. It is never such when assuming the colossal proportions of modern contests. Our brush with Mexico was a comparatively small affair, and easily managed with coin; yet that which supplied the military chest was represented by paper. But the coin of the entire civilized world would not suffice for the enormous expenses forced upon us by the Slaveholders' Rebellion. Europe would be convulsed with bankruptcy if we could draw from her that portion of the whole amount which falls to her share. Even what we have among ourselves is never seen in the army-chest. The banks, the people, and the speculators, own and control it all. What the Government needs it is compelled to buy in the open market. In this auriferous hiatus, paper is discovered to be a good thing, indeed an indispensable one. Musketry and powder may be incidental aids in carrying on the war, but paper is omnipotent. Moreover, gold is dug by painful labor, but paper comes of rags. As war, therefore, is not a cash operation, it must be one of credit. Paper is the offspring of credit, the evidence of a debt either due or to become due. Hence the contest we are now waging with Rebellion is represented by a debt whose magnitude will be proportionate to the duration of the contest, and the evidences of that debt are fast finding their way into every man's pocket. Coin has disappeared from circulation; paper rules the hour; and we are again in the predicament of our fathers and grandfathers, when they had costly wars on hand.

Speculation as to when the [illegible] to the end, is not only premature but idle. Conjecture will be in season when the Rebellion has been overcome. That dead, a hope may be entertained that we have seen at least the beginning of the end—as one dies, the other will revive. It is the present, not the remote future, that so nearly concerns us, for posterity is to pay the debt. The chance is that that pursy individual will have less embarrassment in doing so than we have had in contracting it. The nation is once more experiencing the shock of a universal rise of prices. Paper now stands for money. Both Government and Banks are doing all they can to manufacture currency. As currency becomes abundant, prices must rise, because of the increased number of competitors in the market who have money to exchange for property. No matter whether it be coin or paper, or a mixture of both, so that it be sufficiently abundant. Let the clouds suddenly rain down a shower of bank-notes, giving five dollars to every man who until that moment had but one, the rise of prices would be instantaneous, because every individual's purchasing power would be four-fold greater. Thus prices rise suddenly or slowly, in exact proportion to the sudden or gradual expansion of the currency. On the other hand, if the currency be contracted, prices fall, because there are fewer competitors in market having money to exchange for property. Convulsions from this cause have occurred so recently among us as to be painfully remembered by many, and the general principle is too well understood to need argument to enforce it.

As the Government paper has been slowly coming into circulation, so the rise of prices has been gradual. It began with cotton, though in that instance from a different cause, until the circle has widened and included every commodity, but real estate, which is always the last to be affected either by expansion or contraction. It will in time reach that also. When the Government began its issues, it was taken for granted by many persons that they would drive home an equivalent amount of bank currency—that a million of Government notes would displace a million of bank-notes. They supposed the only missing currency would be coin, and that the whole volume would remain at about the same figure. But this supposition has proved singularly fallacious. Bank loans have gone on increasing instead of diminishing. Gold has been made the basis of enormous loans with which more gold was to be purchased, until the speculation in coin, combined with Government wants, has raised the premium to a point as high as was ever reached in this country, even when engaged in foreign war. In that of 1812, specie never rose above 40, though the paper currency of that crisis was probably more worthless than that of 1776. More of it was issued, and less of it was redeemed. The difference between those two periods and this is very striking—then, the Government clamored for money at any rate of discount on its paper issues; now, it is the people who are claiming for similar issues, taking millions at a premium, others at par, but none at a discount. The currency, up to this time, is evidently not excessive, at least not dangerously so.

As it has gradually become diffused, it has as gradually depreciated. The measure of depreciation is seen in the difference between the price of paper and the price of gold. But the present high price of gold is unnatural. The premium has risen spasmodically, by sudden jumps, and this is the effect of excessive speculation. It would have risen gradually as the currency expanded, had not speculation taken hold of it, as in this country it rushes upon everything with a probable margin attached to it. Gold vibrates daily, rising and falling sometimes 5 per cent. This oscillation is conclusive evidence that the present enormous premium is not warranted by the actual condition of the paper currency. If it were, the premium would not be so fluctuating; and if the speculators could be prevailed on to let the article alone, the real depreciation of our paper currency could be ascertained with satisfactory accuracy. Under their manipulation, it is an indefinite quantity.

But the shock of a general rise of prices is now upon us. Every householder is beginning to feel it—the rich man when he lights his shilling cigar, the poor one every time he dips his spoon into the sugar-bowl. The nation, with its usual flexibility, will in time adapt itself to the altered condition of things. The sooner we do so, the sooner we shall be better off. All commodities have not yet felt the influence of this rise, but if the currency goes on expanding, none will escape. It has already made the Stock Board crazy, because stocks can be quickly purchased and as quickly sold. Other descriptions of property, for which time is required to change the ownership, will be the last to be affected. If stocks are the pioneer indicators of a general speculation, the rear-guard is real estate. When rents mount up to the figures common five years ago, and villas in the suburbs of large cities are converted into corner-lots, and sell at golden prices, we may be sure the currency has become so excessive as to make it prudent to stand from under. At present, things are in a transition state; prices are going up, but incomes are stationary. It is the recipients of fixed incomes who are to be most affected—those with moderate ones the most keenly. These constitute the mass of our population, clerks, operatives, laborers, and the multitudes who live on small dividends. The former have no remedy but higher wages or increased economy, while with the latter class economy is the sole alternative. The former are already complaining, and threaten strikes. It is easier to strike than to economize. But a remedy of that kind, even when successful, has but a limited efficacy. There must be a stringent national economy. Every family must lessen its expenses. We have all lived so well that there is ample room for curtailment. Silks and broadcloth must be made to do double duty. The old coat must be worn a year longer. Our fathers practiced all this, and their fathers a vast deal more. Make the economy a national one, and the force of this great rise of prices will be effectually broken. The people, if they choose, can thus save more than the suppression of the Rebellion is to cost the nation.

IOWA.

The Daily State Register, issued at Des Moines, the State capital, Oct. 28, corrects our statement that Hon. JOHN A. KASSON, the Republican Member of Congress [illegible] from that [illegible] the Volunteers. It says:

"THE TRIBUNE has been misled. Mr. Kasson has about a thousand majority of the *home vote*. There are twenty-three counties in the District, and he has a majority in *eighteen* of them. No regiment connected with the District gave Mr. Kasson five hundred votes, but he has, in all probability, a majority of at least 1,200 of the military vote; which, added to the home majority, makes his aggregate majority at least 2,000."

This is the largest Republican majority ever given in the District.

It is Mr. Grinnell in the IVth District that requires the Volunteer vote to elect him. The other five Republican Members have each a majority on the home vote. Those majorities are as follows:

Dist. I.	James F. Wilson (official and complete)	167
Dist. II.	Hiram Price (official and complete)	1,404
Dist. III.	William B. Allison (all but one Repub. Co.)	2,107
Dist. IV.	James B. Grinnell *behind* 727	
Dist. V.	John A. Kasson (nearly all official)	959
Dist. VI.	A. W. Hubbard (two thirds in)	1,397
	Aggregate Repub. majority *without* the soldiers' vote	5,307

—The counties to come in will add about 1,000 to this and to Judge Hubbard's majority. The Soldiers' Vote will double these majorities and elect Mr. Grinnell. We have the following additional returns:

	Repub.	Dem.
Bissell's Engineer Corps	177	3
Ninth Regiment, at Helena	340	33
Dubuque Battery	63	12

—The pretense of the Seymour organs that their party has *carried* Iowa is the boldest and most impudent falsehood. They are beaten over 10,000 majority, and they know it.

THE AFRICAN SLAVE-TRADE.

In the palmy days of the Buchanan mal-Administration, when Mr. Schell was Collector of this port, and the corrupt Rynders United States Marshal, New-York was the headquarters of the slave-traders. Week after week, vessels fitted out at our wharves, and cleared in due form for St. Thomas or Cuba, where a flimsy form of transfer made them and their cargoes the property of irresponsible mates, or of Spaniards, without equivalent received, when they would go to Loanda or the Bight of Benin for their compliment of negroes, and land them on the Cuban coast.

These slave vessels lay at our wharves or in the stream, shipped their extra deck, their coppers, and water-casks, their rice and other stores, in open day, and the nature of their destined voyage was so well understood as to be in the mouths of scores upon scores of men. For a while there was one grand junta or monopoly in whose hands the business was concentrated, but divisions arising, the Slave-trading Company split, one faction being led by Albert E. Horn and the other by Machado and his mistress, Mary J. Watson. When Rynders went out of power matters stood thus, and it was common talk in the cafés of Havana and Cadiz, and the barracoons of Loanda, that in New-York the Government officers were "all right"—as right, for instance, as the Consul-General of Havana. But Robert Murray came into office, and with him trouble to the dealers in black men, women, and children. Was he of the right stripe—the Rynders stripe? had he a price, and if so, what was it? They were not long left in doubt. One after another of their friends and leaders was arrested, vessel after vessel seized. Still they hoped, and laughed in their sleeves, and said that Murray was only showing a bold front to get a better bid.

Then there came a thunder-clap. Albert E. Horn, the respectable, the opulent Mr. Horn, was arrested in his own office for fitting out the steamer City of Norfolk, of the Savannah line, as a slaver. Appleton Oakesmith, too, was taken, and Machado, and Mary Jane Watson only escaped by flying, via Havana, to Cadiz, where she since died. Oakesmith gets out of a Boston jail by the help of friends, and turns up in Cuba. Machado gets off on bail, but is since rearrested as he was about taking himself and thirty odd trunks off to Habana, and now reposes safely in Fort Lafayette. Capt. Gordon, of the Erie, is tried, convicted AND HUNG. Horn had his trial, on Wednesday was convicted, and in due course of justice will suffer the punishment of his dastardly crimes. Thus, in the short space of eighteen months, a brave, conscientious Marshal, backed by an honest prosecuting attorney, and an upright judge, has broken up, root and branch, an illegal traffic, which commanded unbounded capital, and had so suborned our public officers that it laughed the cruisers of two nations to scorn.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION—1862.

Vote for Congressmen—Official.

FIRST DISTRICT—PHILADELPHIA.

	1862 Webb, U.	1862 Randall, D.	1860 Union.	1860 Dem.
Second Ward	1,832	1,672	1,845	2,093
Third Ward	1,107	1,133	1,048	1,347
Fourth Ward	739	1,362	1,160	1,339
Fifth Ward	918	1,156	978	1,233
Sixth Ward	829	962	1,107	1,248
Eleventh Ward	827	1,265	1,035	1,390
Total	6,273	7,720	7,233	8,763

Randall's Majority, 1,447. Dem. majority, 1,532.

SECOND DISTRICT—PHILADELPHIA.

	O'Neill, U.	Biddle, D.	Union.	Dem.
First Ward	2,094	[illegible]	2,307	1,761
Seventh Ward	1,643	[illegible]	1,882	1,259
Eighth Ward	1,233	[illegible]	1,166	1,132
Ninth Ward	1,231	1,009	1,326	1,171
Tenth Ward	1,813	856	1,951	1,072
Total	8,014	6,669	8,702	6,418

O'Neill's Maj., 2,348. Union Maj., 2,284.

THIRD DISTRICT—PHILADELPHIA.

	Myers, U.	Kline, D.	Union.	Dem.
Twelfth Ward	1,650	1,116	1,328	1,810
Thirteenth Ward	1,631	[illegible]	1,701	[illegible]
Sixteenth Ward	1,231	1,495	1,584	1,690
Seventeenth Ward	667	1,649	1,232	1,975
Eighteenth Ward	1,790	1,107	2,069	1,107
Nineteenth Ward	1,653	[illegible]	2,335	2,240
Total	8,235	8,243	10,249	[illegible]

Myers's majority, 42. Union majority, [illegible].

FOURTH DISTRICT—PHILADELPHIA.

	Kelley, U.	Nicholson, D.	Union.	Dem.
Fourteenth Ward	1,712	1,185	1,603	[illegible]
Fifteenth Ward	2,310	1,874	2,437	[illegible]
Twentieth Ward	1,201	1,803	2,249	[illegible]
Twenty-first Ward	2,169	2,154	1,414	1,260
Twenty-fourth Ward	1,505	1,601	[illegible]	1,423
Total	8,946	8,118	[illegible]	[illegible]

Kelley's majority, 828. Union majority, 1,494.

FIFTH DISTRICT—PHILADA. (PART) AND BUCKS.

	Thayer, U.	Carrigan, D.	Union.	Dem.
Twenty-second Ward	1,628	936	1,713	1,148
Twenty-third Ward	1,390	1,152	1,922	1,724
Twenty-fifth Ward	648	973	(Included in 22d Ward.)	
Philadelphia Districts	3,689	3,061	3,635	2,952
Bucks County	5,923	6,482	6,405	[illegible]
Total	9,605	9,543	10,040	9,133

Thayer's majority, 62. Union maj., 907.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

	Krause, U.	Stiles, D.	Union.	Dem.
Montgomery	5,138	6,649	5,803	[illegible]
Lehigh	2,654	4,670	4,215	[illegible]
Total	8,092	11,319	10,018	[illegible]

Stiles's maj., 3,224. Democratic maj., 953.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

	Broomall, U.	McCall, D.	Union.	Dem.
Chester	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Delaware	2,781	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	9,121	6,445	9,110	[illegible]

Broomall's maj., 3,446. Union maj., [illegible].

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

	Warner, U.	Ancona, D.	Union.	Dem.
Berks	4,658	10,032	7,111	[illegible]

Ancona's maj., 5,374. Dem. maj., [illegible].

NINTH DISTRICT.

	Stevens, U.	Steinman, D.	Union.	Dem.
Lancaster	11,174	6,650	9,513*	6,341

Stevens's maj., 4,524. *U. maj. (1858), 3,172. *No opposition to Stevens in 1860.

TENTH DISTRICT.

	Campbell, U.	Strouse, D.	Union.	Dem.
Schuylkill	5,475	7,039	7,558	[illegible]
Lebanon	3,043	2,210	3,592	[illegible]
Total	8,518	9,239	11,150	[illegible]

Strouse's maj., 721. Union maj., [illegible].

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

	Rauch, U.	Johnson, D.	Union.	Dem.
Northampton	863	4,379	3,613	[illegible]
Carbon	934	1,639	1,749	[illegible]
Monroe	463	2,091	831	[illegible]
Pike	33	771	314	[illegible]
Wayne	239	2,709	2,609	[illegible]
Total	2,592	11,616	9,096	[illegible]

Johnson's majority, 9,024. Dem. maj., 3,112.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

[illegible]

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

[illegible]

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

[illegible]

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

			Union.	Dem.
York	[illegible]	[illegible]	6,404	6,520
Cumberland	[illegible]	[illegible]	3,663	3,672
Perry	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,646	1,661
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	11,712	12,669

[illegible] Dem. maj., 357.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

	McPherson, U.	Coffroth, D.	Union.	Dem.
Adams	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,651	2,767
Franklin	[illegible]	[illegible]	4,078	3,356
Fulton	[illegible]	[illegible]	618	964
Bedford	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,647	2,875
Somerset	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,980	1,362
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	13,374	11,324

[illegible] Union maj., 2,050.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

	Blair, U.	McAllister, D.	Union.	Dem.
Cambria	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,263	2,452
Blair	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,900	2,285
Huntingdon	[illegible]	[illegible]	3,042	2,121
Mifflin	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,753	1,457
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	9,958	8,315

[illegible] Union maj., 1,643.

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

			Union.	Dem.
Tioga	[illegible]	[illegible]	4,131	1,310
Potter	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,401	572
Lycoming	[illegible]	[illegible]	3,479	3,123
Clinton	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,726	1,767
Centre	[illegible]	[illegible]	3,162	2,834
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	13,899	9,651

[illegible] Union maj., 4,248.

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

	Schofield, U.	[illegible], D.	Union.	Dem.
Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]	5,440	2,432
Warren	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,097	1,132
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,929	1,065
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,873	1,846
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,041	681
Elk	[illegible]	[illegible]	173	69
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	417	628
Cameron	[illegible]	[illegible]	(New County.)	
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible] majority, [illegible].

TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

	Myers, U.	Church, D.	Union.	Dem.
Crawford	5,044	3,654	5,263	3,119
Mercer	3,404	3,191	3,134	3,032
Venango	2,589	2,459	2,566	2,101
Clarion	1,367	2,343	1,797	2,265
Total	12,404	11,556	12,760	10,517

Myers's majority, 848. Union maj., 2,210.

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

	Stewart, U.	Dawson, D.	Union.	Dem.
Fayette	3,717	3,663	3,534	3,367
Westmoreland	3,728	5,026	4,466	5,129
Indiana	3,564	1,545	3,584	1,659
Total	10,009	10,234	11,584	10,155

Dawson's majority, 225. Union maj., 1,429.

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

	Moorhead, U.	Hamilton, D.	Union.	Dem.
Allegheny (part)	9,037	5,678	10,507	6,631

Moorhead's majority, 3,359. Union maj., 3,876.

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

	Williams, U.	Ziegler, D.	Union.	Dem.
Allegheny (part)	4,093	2,292	4,402	428
Butler	2,650	2,810	3,465	2,541
Armstrong	2,241	2,533	3,319	2,173
Total	8,929	7,635	11,197	5,192

Williams's majority, 1,354. Union majority, [illegible].

TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

	Wallace, U.	Lazear, D.	Union.	Dem.
Lawrence	2,642	1,006	1,913	1,347
Beaver	2,309	1,733	2,545	1,673
Greene	903	3,037	1,211	2,934
Washington	3,663	4,208	4,638	4,396
Total	9,547	9,984	10,407	10,350

Lazear's majority, 437. Union majority, 147.

RECAPITULATION.

Whole vote for Congress in 1860	481,412
Whole vote for Congress in 1862	421,569
Falling off in the vote	59,843
Union vote in 1860	257,228
Union vote in 1862	213,900
Loss of Union vote	[illegible]
Opposition vote in 1860	224,184
Opposition vote in 1862	207,669
Loss of Democratic vote	16,515

There is a clear Republican majority on the Congress Vote this year of 6,231 in the State, though the Opposition State Officers are elected by about 3,450 majority.

OHIO ELECTION.—(Complete.)

Counties.	1861 Governor Tod, Union.	1861 Governor Jewett, Dem.	1862 Sec. of State Kenyon, Rep.-Un.	1862 Sec. of State Armstrong, Dem.
Adams	1,604	1,653	1,212	1,755
Allen	1,711	1,856	1,131	1,760
Ashland	1,887	1,979	1,607	2,141
Ashtabula	3,360	313	3,349	738
Athens	2,405	612	1,954	1,194
Auglaize	753	1,381	488	1,655
Belmont	3,025	3,138	2,591	3,544
Brown	2,052	2,509	1,563	2,549
Butler	3,096	3,345	2,652	3,972
Carroll	2,066	515	1,302	1,203
Champaign	1,991	1,288	1,987	1,870
Clark	2,145	1,142	2,831	1,809
Clermont	2,753	2,832	2,316	2,886
Clinton	2,081	858	1,834	1,280
Columbiana	3,085	1,889	3,193	2,382
Coshocton	2,486	2,472	1,609	2,465
Crawford	1,734	2,501	1,305	2,642
Cuyahoga	6,317	2,203	5,193	2,529
Darke	2,159	2,405	1,660	2,802
Defiance	854	1,112	716	1,321
Delaware	2,661	1,437	2,066	1,649
Erie	2,164	836	1,971	1,326
Fairfield	2,137	3,119	1,637	3,446
Fayette	[illegible]	857	1,325	1,001
Franklin	[illegible]	4,821	3,412	5,379
Fulton	1,305	271	1,566	686
Gallia	1,916	651	1,362	1,014
Geauga	1,924	12	1,966	371
Greene	2,922	1,294	2,758	1,768
Guernsey	2,262	1,968	2,277	2,121
Hamilton	13,517	11,814	13,557	14,894
Hancock	1,772	1,817	1,512	2,084
Hardin	1,301	1,053	918	1,106
Harrison	1,993	1,491	1,859	1,572
Henry	814	662	579	967
Highland	2,518	2,373	2,125	2,515
Hocking	1,205	1,487	664	1,664
Holmes	1,208	2,201	793	2,569
Huron	3,158	1,217	3,270	1,001
Jackson	1,551	1,391	1,278	1,316
Jefferson	2,551	1,162	2,385	1,694
Knox	2,831	1,893	2,316	2,648
Lake	2,063	135	1,678	319
Lawrence	2,020	468	1,167	975
Licking	3,014	3,582	2,627	3,918
Logan	1,886	1,347	1,982	1,583
Lorain	3,209	567	3,370	1,260
Lucas	1,652	232	3,006	1,142
Madison	1,522	561	1,244	1,234
Mahoning	2,505	1,566	2,193	2,054
Marion	[illegible]	1,479	1,099	1,460
Medina	[illegible]	1,010	2,472	1,561
Meigs	[illegible]	1,331	1,985	1,635
Mercer	[illegible]	1,408	420	1,325
Miami	[illegible]	1,487	2,684	2,207
Monroe	[illegible]	2,133	716	2,640
Montgomery	[illegible]	[illegible]	4,571	5,041
Morgan	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,948	1,798
Morrow	[illegible]	1,401	1,819	1,731
Muskingum	[illegible]	[illegible]	3,234	3,768
Noble	[illegible]	1,293	1,506	1,895
Ottawa	[illegible]	542	492	752
Paulding	[illegible]	117	455	193
Perry	[illegible]	1,614	1,479	1,921
Pickaway	[illegible]	2,038	1,644	2,211
Pike	[illegible]	1,521	569	1,406
Portage	[illegible]	559	2,451	1,746
Preble	[illegible]	1,369	2,303	1,667
Putnam	[illegible]	1,165	681	1,385
Richland	[illegible]	2,974	2,163	3,012
Ross	[illegible]	2,520	2,330	3,092
Sandusky	[illegible]	1,856	1,474	1,993
Scioto	[illegible]	1,328	1,316	1,861
Seneca	[illegible]	2,843	3,139	[illegible]
Shelby	[illegible]	1,450	1,216	1,661
Stark	[illegible]	3,647	3,081	3,873
Summit	[illegible]	856	2,576	1,261
Trumbull	[illegible]	833	3,398	1,791
Tuscarawas	[illegible]	2,653	2,069	3,163
Union	[illegible]	934	1,458	1,123
Van Wert	[illegible]	874	704	870
Vinton	[illegible]	1,161	773	[illegible]
Warren	[illegible]	1,230	3,297	1,431
Washington	[illegible]	2,655	2,659	3,035
Wayne	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,205	[illegible]
Williams	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,289	[illegible]
Wood	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,014	745
Wyandot	[illegible]	1,562	1,015	1,542
Total	206,997	151,794	178,742	184,332

Votes in	Union.	Dem.	Total Vote.	Maj.
1862	[illegible]	[illegible]	363,074	5,650 Dem.
1861	[illegible]	[illegible]	358,791	55,203 Union.
1860	[illegible]	[illegible]	442,440	20,700 Union.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	355,768	13,228 Union.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	345,160	30,318 Union.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	329,736	6,654 Dem.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	376,402	1,495 Dem.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	302,013	8,760 Dem.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	292,137	72,767 Union.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	293,029	112,189 Dem.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	333,428	48,370 Dem.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	328,090	61,872 Dem.

The Union vote this year is 53,868 less than it was for Lincoln in 1860; the Democratic vote is 26,498 less than for Douglas, Breckinridge and Bell; this is the great *gain* of the Democracy. Last year, when there was no great principle involved, and when the whole vote was 83,649 less than for President, the Union falling off was 24,613, while the Democrats lost 59,036; yet this only proved that their voters had felt too little interest to go to the polls. This year they have come out to elect Congressmen—the Union men have gone to fight in the mean time—and therefore the result shows a gain from 1861—(but a heavy *loss* from 1860, as well as loss from their vote at the Presidential election in 1856, 1852, and even in 1848, since which year the voting population has increased one-third). On this increase over 1861, they raise a jubilant shout of "great Democratic triumph." Study the above figures, and see how much foundation there is for their so-called victory.

THE RAVAGES OF THE PIRATE ALABAMA.

Additional Particulars of Her Operations—Statements by the Captains of the Captured Ships—Lists of the Cargoes Captured.

We glean from the Boston papers of Monday the following additional particulars respecting the recent captures made by the Rebel pirate Alabama:

Ship Lafayette had a cargo consisting of [illegible] bushels wheat, [illegible] bushels corn, and [illegible] lbs. lard.

Bark Lamplighter had a cargo of [illegible] hhds. tobacco.

Bark Lauretta had a cargo of 1,424 bbls. flour, [illegible] kegs nails, [illegible] bbls. flour, 205 boxes herring, [illegible] staves.

Schooner Crenshaw had a cargo of [illegible] bbls. flour, and 9,272 bushels wheat.

Ship Manchester had on board 41,111 bushels wheat, and 11,025 bushels corn.

Brig Dunkirk had a cargo of [illegible] bbls. flour and [illegible] staves.

Ship Tonawanda released on giving a bond for [illegible]. She had a cargo of [illegible] bushels of wheat, 40 bbls. flour, [illegible] bark, 172 cases wine, 128 bales hemp, and 50 bales hops and rags. This was insured in England, which accounts for the ship being spared.

From Capt. Small, of the ship Lafayette, from New-York to Liverpool, we gather the following particulars: On the 23d Oct., lat. 40°, long. 64°, at 4 p. m., saw what afterward proved to be the Alabama. Took her at first to be a topsail schooner, until she came within a mile, when she fired a gun across our bow. She carried a British flag, but this was soon displaced by the Confederate flag. On coming near, a boat was sent to board us. Capt. Semmes, a Lieutenant, and about a dozen of the crew came on board. Capt. Small was ordered to show his ship's papers, which he did. They bore the certificate of the British Consul, which Capt. Small supposed would be sufficient protection. Capt. Semmes replied: "You New-York people are getting very sharp, but it won't save you—it is all a d—d hatched-up piece." He then gave orders to his lieutenant to have the officers and crew of the Lafayette put on board of the pirate—the captain to have as much as he could put in a single trunk, and the crew in one bag each; and after that to set fire and burn the ship.

Capt. Small remonstrated, saying that surely he would not destroy the ship with so much proof of her being British property. To this Capt. Semmes replied that if they had no further protection than that it was of no avail whatever. He hoped to serve them a d—d sight worse. Finding protests of no account, Capt. Small and crew packed up a few things and were transferred to the Alabama. The pirate took all his books, nautical instruments, &c., for its own use. The ship was then fired and soon sunk. They were all put in irons, and remained six days, at the end of which time they were put on board the Castine. The crew of the Lafayette numbered 17. Four of these joined the Alabama; they were all foreigners.

The ship Tonawanda, from Philadelphia to Liverpool, with emigrant passengers, was captured on the 10th of October. She was kept as a tender to the Alabama, and was ransomed by giving a bond for $80,000. The crews of the brig Dunkirk and ship Manchester were put on board the Tonawanda and went to Liverpool. The Tonawanda escaped the flames by being insured in England.

The schooner Crenshaw was captured October 26, latitude 40° 05′, longitude 65.° She was hailed and boarded in the same manner as above described. Capt. Nelson and crew were put on board the Alabama, and placed in irons, being subject to the same brutal treatment and miserable fare. The crew numbered eight, one of which remained on board the Alabama to lead a pirate life.

The ship Manchester, and brig Dunkirk, were captured previous to those already described. Capts. Harding, Nelson, Wells and Small state that they were boarded, and destroyed after the programme set forth as above.

Capt. Semmes and his piratical crew are more than delighted at their success. They state that as yet they have only made a beginning; and that they mean to sweep the seas. It was their intention—or was so talked—to land some of their prisoners at Sandy Hook; that, in the opinion of Capt. Semmes, being the easiest method. Of its danger, he affects to care nothing. Having done that, perhaps he intends to "lay off," and take ships as they came out from New-York.

STATEMENT OF CAPT. WELLS OF THE LAURETTA.

Capt. Wells of the bark Lauretta says that when he was in lat. 39° 45′, lon. 65°, about 7½ o'clock on the morning of Oct. 28, he made a sail on the port bow, standing to the southward, and at 9 o'clock made her out to be a steamer under sail alone. When about three quarters of a mile from her, the steamer ran up the St. George's Cross and Capt. Wells the American ensign. The steamer then fired a gun and ran up the Confederate flag.

Capt. W. then hove to, and a boat with an armed crew, under command of 3d Lieut. Wilson, put off from the steamer and came aboard the bark, and took possession of her as a prize to the Confederate steamer Alabama, and the officer ordered Capt. Wells to go aboard the steamer with his papers. An officer was left on board the bark, while Capt. Wells went aboard the steamer in the boat. He was then taken into the cabin, and Capt. Semmes examined his papers and told him he was going to burn the bark.

Capt. Wells was then ordered on deck to report to the 1st Lieutenant, and he was then ordered on board his own vessel to get his clothes, being limited to one trunk, and the crew one bag each, and after getting these, Capt. Wells was ordered to get out a boat and again go on board the steamer with his crew, consisting of nine men. The bark was then plundered of what articles they wanted, consisting of sails, instruments and [illegible] stores, and then set on fire [illegible] of the same day and completely destroyed. The officers and crew of the bark were then put in irons and ordered below under a guard, where they were compelled to eat with the irons on their wrists, and the supply of food was of the poorest description.

The papers of Capt. Wells certified that his cargo was English and Italian property, but Capt. Semmes said he cared nothing for that. The vessel was valued at $10,000; and the cargo, which consisted of 2,700 bbls. of flour, at $16,000. No war risk was taken on this as it was thought the certificate would protect it.

SEIZURE OF THE BRIG BARON DE CASTINE.

The crews of the captured vessels were kept on board until the next day, when the steamer captured the brig Baron de Castine, Capt. Saunders, from Bangor for Cardenas, with a cargo of lumber, in lat. 39°, long. 69°. The brig was captured in the same manner as the others were, about 6 o'clock in the evening.

On being ordered to heave to, Capt. Saunders at once did so, and went on board the steamer with his papers. Capt. Semmes, on examining these, said they were of no account whatever, but asked Capt. Saunders if he would like to be released, and was willing to sign a bond for the vessel and cargo. The Captain said he was willing to do anything to get clear. Capt. Semmes then prepared a bond for $4,000 on the vessel, and $2,000 on the cargo, which Capt. Saunders signed. Capt. Semmes then proposed putting his prisoners on board the brig, and Capt. Saunders said it would be impossible for him to take so many, there being 44 all told, when Capt. Semmes said that he must take them, as that was what his vessel had been released for, and that if it had not been for the prisoners he would have burned the vessel in two minutes, and that Capt. Saunders could build a pen for them on the deck of his brig.

About 10 o'clock at night the officers and crew of the captured vessels were transferred to the brig, and the Alabama steamed away, and when last seen was steering about north-west. She had got up steam on the morning of the capture of the brig, and had a full head on when she left. Soon after the steamer left the brig, a gale of wind from the north-east sprung up, and continued through the night till noon the next day.

The Alabama now musters a crew of 125 men, but there is no discipline on board, and all are in ignorance of the course Capt. Semmes proposes taking. The prisoners were allowed to occupy a small space on deck in the day time, but until it was announced that they were to be released they had no conversation with the officers or crew of the steamer. When it was known they were going to leave, both officers and men were very communicative, and expressed their regret at the inconvenience to which they had put their prisoners.

The crew told the prisoners that the Lauretta was the twentieth vessel they had captured and burned, and inducements were held out to all the crews of the different vessels captured to join the Alabama, but only five joined her, and these were all foreigners.

It is the impression of the officers captured by the Alabama that she has got all the armament she can carry, and this is the same as has been previously reported, but they were told on board the steamer that there were two more rifled guns on board which it was intended to mount as chase-guns, but these were not visible.

Upon the arrival of the Baron de Castine at this port she was boarded by the news boat from the Merchants' Exchange, and upon reporting the facts to Mr. Smith, the Superintendent, he immediately took measures to secure them accommodations. In this he was aided by the merchants of the city, and the Captains of the lost vessels were quartered at the Tremont House, while the other officers and crews (45 in all) were provided for at the New-England House.

THE BAPTISTS OF NEW-JERSEY.—That large, intelligent, and patriotic denomination, in Convention on Wednesday, in Trenton, N. J., unanimously passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That we fully and heartily approve the recent proclamation of the President of the United States, declaring forever free all the slaves in any section of the country that shall be in rebellion on the 1st day of January next.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

A Ride to the Extreme Front—The Movements of the Enemy.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PURCELLVILLE, Va., Wednesday Night, Oct. 29, 1862.

Learning from the officer of the signal corps that a party was about to set out for the extreme front, I determined to accompany them. After leaving the river at Berlin, where a second pontoon bridge is being laid, troops and trains were never lost sight of until we had passed two miles beyond Lovettsville.

A telegraph line has been built from Berlin to Burnside's headquarters at Lovettsville. The telegraph corps is on hand and prepared to extend the wires as rapidly as the advance of headquarters may require.

Two and a half miles south of Lovettsville on the London and Berlin Pike, is Bowlington, a village consisting of a store, a post-office and a fine dwelling all under one roof. Eight miles from Berlin at the village of Wheatland, we met a squad of the 6th N. Y. Cavalry. The men stationed at this place were doing picket and guard duty.

They reported that when they first came into the place a body of the enemy's cavalry had possession and were disposed to show fight; but after a few rounds from their carbines and spending half an hour in maneuvering, Pleasanton's artillery came up and shelled the corn field, in which the enemy was concealed, which sent his troopers pell-mell down the pike.

Beyond Wheatland, every road leading from the pike was picketed by our cavalry. In one of the delightful groves, where foliage is tinted with all the beauties of nature's penciling, was seen Company C, 8th Maryland Cavalry. The men were lying on the leaves resting themselves, and feeding their horses on corn from a neighboring field.

We learned from these men that small parties of Rebel guerrillas were prowling about the hills, and occasionally would make a dash on our pickets. In those sallies, the Rebels were usually worsted as our men are always on the alert. Ten or twelve of these guerrillas have been captured and sent to Berlin.

Twelve miles from Berlin the pike intersects at right angles the Leesburg and Snicker's Gap pike. Half a mile west from this point is Purcellville, a village consisting of six dwellings, a store, and a blacksmith's shop. The surrounding country is one of the finest agricultural counties in Virginia. The land is owned and well cultivated by a settlement of Quakers, who have, through all the troubles of the Rebellion, been stanch Union men.

At this village are established Gen. Pleasanton's headquarters; and around it, in pleasant camps, his forces are advantageously posted.

The entire range of country lying between the Blue Ridge and Catoctin Mountains, as far down as the Ashby's gap and Aldie turnpike has been thoroughly scoured and all the roads picketed.

"An intelligent contraband," who was the servant of a Rebel captain at Winchester came into Pleasanton's camp this morning, and reports that he heard his master say they (the Rebels) were going south of the Rapidan, where they would remain during the Winter.

Pleasanton's signal corps report the Rebel army to be drawing their lines from Bunker Hill and Winchester toward Snicker's and Ashby's Gaps.

On Monday Gen. Longstreet was seen at Upperville with an army represented to be 18,000 strong. Union men say the soldiers told them they were going south of the Rapidan. Camp fires were seen last night at Middleburg; from their extent they are believed to be the camp of Longstreet's army.

Yesterday, Pleasanton's scouts visited Middleburg and Aldie, where they communicated with a party of Sigel's men. At Aldie were found 100 sick Rebels, who had been paroled by Sigel's scouts. A Rebel Surgeon in charge had in his possession an order from Gen. Lee, dated at Winchester on the 27th inst., directing the prisoners to be removed further from our lines.

Lee was therefore still at Winchester on Monday; nor has that place yet been abandoned.

The enemy holds a line of communication across the country from Ashby's Gap to Aldie, and his troops are evidently passing in that direction. Pickets extend along the entire line, and no one is allowed to pass across it.

Gen. Pleasanton is keeping a sharp watch on the enemy's movements, and is growing nervous with delay. He believes, by a rapid movement, the Rebel army could now be cut in two and demolished.

The enemy has a signal station on Blue Ridge, two miles north of Snicker's Gap, and all day on Tuesday it was actively engaged in communicating with what is believed to be Walker's Division, six miles south of Middleburg.

The weather could not be more favorable for army operations. The roads are excellent. The country is well watered, and all things are advantageous.

Our troops from Berlin are rapidly pushing forward, and before this is in print the advance infantry division will have come up with Pleasanton. Glorious results are expected from this campaign, and the country will no doubt have all its expectations fully realized. J. R. S.

On the March—Our Front Line—The Enemy Twelve Miles Distant—An Excuse for Winter Quarters—Gen. Sedgwick.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ON THE FRONT, 8 MILES SOUTH OF HARPER'S FERRY, Saturday, Nov. 1, 1862.

Gen. Couch's corps, forming the right of the army, moved out to this point on Friday. Its route is along the Harper's Ferry and Hillsborough turnpike, in a narrow valley, with the Blue Ridge on the right and Short Mountain on the left.

Our line now extends from this point westward, through a gap in Short Mountain, via Hillsborough and Wheatland, to Waterford, nearly ten miles.

Several reconnoissances five or six miles beyond our front, within the last twenty-four hours, have failed to discover anything more than one small camp and a cavalry detachment of the enemy, though it is reported that Longstreet's entire corps is in Snicker's Gap, twelve miles south of us.

Couch and Fitz John Porter in his rear hold the right of our line, Wilcox and Whipple's division of Slocum's corps the center, and Reynolds the left. A battle may commence at any hour, though the predominant opinion is that the Rebels will not fight us in this vicinity.

The most of our troops are provided only with shelter tents. During the present dry, genial weather, they afford comfortable quarters; but in a few weeks they will be no adequate protection against the rain and cold; and they will be urged as a reason for sending the army into winter quarters.

Gen. Sedgwick is still at his home in Cornwall, Conn., prostrated from the wounds he received at the battle of Antietam. He will not be able to take the field for the next three or four weeks. Like many other officers, Gen. Sedwick failed to receive the credit which he earned at Antietam by his conspicuous gallantry and the admirable management of his division. After he was twice severely wounded, and unable to sit upon his horse, he refused to go to the rear, or receive surgical attention, but remained on the field, assisting to work a battery which was partially disabled by its heavy losses. He will doubtless be assigned to an army corps—a command which it is universally conceded that he deserves. His division is now commanded by Gen. Gorman. Lieut. Church Howe, of his staff, does not accompany the division until Gen. Sedgwick returns, but remains at Harper's Ferry, where his efficient administration as Provost Marshal has wrought many admirable changes in the condition of affairs.

Skirmish at Philomont—Stuart in Our Front—His Artillery Driven Back—Wounded and Missing—The White Horse—A Fight Beyond Doubt Impending, unless Stuart Runs Away.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GEN. PLEASANTON'S HEADQUARTERS, PHILOMONT, Va., Saturday Evening, Nov. 1, 1862.

The movement so long anticipated, and which I stated, in my letter from Wheatland this morning, must soon have a reality in place of being only an expectation, has at last begun to develop itself. At 9 o'clock this morning, Gen. Pleasanton left Purcellville with Pennington's Battery, the 8th Pennsylvania, 3d Indiana, 8th New-York, 6th Regular, and 8th Illinois Cavalry, and marched to this little hamlet, which was reached at about 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

Up to this point no sign of the enemy had been seen, although it was known that Stuart was in the immediate neighborhood. In fact, yesterday forenoon a party of his men intercepted and turned back Lieut. C. E. Thomas of Gen. Pleasanton's staff, who had been sent with a communication to Gen. Bayard, at that time occupying Aldie. The Lieutenant, with two men, came "unawares" upon a column of Rebel cavalry, who cut off their further advance, and fired six or seven shots at the small party, but without doing any damage.

Yesterday—to digress a little—Gen. Bayard (attached to Sigel's corps) advanced to Goose Creek. In the afternoon he was suddenly attacked by a large body of Stuart's Cavalry, supported by a battery, and a short and sharp engagement followed, in the course of which we are said to have lost fifty or sixty prisoners, and Capt. Gove of the 1st Rhode Island Cavalry was killed, being suddenly attacked and surrounded while on picket duty. Gen. Bayard was at the time retiring, having accomplished the objects of his reconnoissance.

Upon reaching this point, at about noon to-day, having, as I have stated above, met with no appearance of the enemy, Gen. Pleasanton halted, intending to camp. Scouting parties were thrown out on the various roads. On the road toward Unionville Major Keinan, of the 8th Pennsylvania Cavalry, was allowed to enter a piece of woods some little distance, when he was suddenly opened upon with grape and cannister from a Rebel gun. Gen. Pleasanton immediately brought two of his guns into position and sent to Major Keinan to know if he needed assistance, telling him to send for a gun if he needed it. The gallant Major replied that he could hold the wood.

At the same time Col. Gregg went to his aid with the remainder of the regiment, two hundred and fifty of whom were dismounted and deployed as skirmishers.

Meanwhile, from a commanding position on a hill just north of the cluster of two or three houses that are gathered together called Philomont, two of Lieut. Pennington's pieces were throwing shell hot and thick into the woods at the points where the smoke showed the position of the Rebel artillery. His practice was too good for their patience, and they shortly appeared with one of the pieces in an angle of a Virginia rail fence beside the road.

Firing from the line of this fence, and advancing their piece after each shot—so that most of our shell went over them—they continued to pour a hot fire into the cavalry, paying, as yet, no attention to our battery. Lieut. Pennington then brought three pieces to bear upon them, and instead of firing at their smoke fired below it each time, with such admirable judgment and skill that they were soon sent "skedaddling" back to the cover of the woods.

In the mean time, the 8th Pennsylvania, having been driven back from the woods to an orchard—some quarter of a mile—the 3d Indiana Regiment was sent to their relief, a hundred and fifty of their men being dismounted and deployed to the right as skirmishers.

The gun at the fence had been driven back into the woods, but another piece, placed in a depression of the ground which hid it from the view of our battery, kept up a sharp fire. Some attention was paid to this piece, and it was subsequently ascertained that it was very considerably damaged by our fire. A gun was now ordered forward to an orchard within a short distance of the wood concealing the enemy's artillery. They pushed out two guns and opened, when our whole battery was brought into play, and some remarkably accurate firing followed, three of our pieces attending to each one of theirs. In vain they rapidly shifted their position from one part of the field to the other; wherever they halted our shells found them out, and evidently with effect, so that, after a severe cannonading for some length of time, they were forced to withdraw into the shelter of the wood.

The artillery firing ceased at about 4 o'clock, though a sharp but short attack upon our pickets was made, ineffectually, some two hours later.

In this fight our percussion shells worked badly, only a small percentage of them exploding. The Rebels were even more unfortunate, all of theirs—in their firing at our artillery—refusing to "go to pieces." The only damage they inflicted in the artillery duel was the killing of one horse.

The following casualties occurred in the 8th Pennsylvania Cavalry: Wounded—Lieut. J. H. Carpenter of Co. K, commanding Co. B, left arm fractured and slight wound in shoulder; Sergt. Zadock Bowen, side, severe; Corp. S. L. Keyser, Co. B, right leg, serious; Private Jacob Allison, Co. F, arm; Geo. Wiseman, Co. H, foot, slight; H. L. Buckman, body, serious; Daniel O'Brien, Co. G, slight; Robert Montgomery, Co. L, slight; Joseph Maxter, leg, flesh wound—in all nine. Three men are missing, supposed to be killed, whose names I have not yet learned.

The 3d Indiana lost Capt. Williams, of Co. E, killed, and private Martin Higgins was wounded in the shoulder.

You have heard often of the white horseman whom the Rebels seem to have stolen from the grave of the late Mr. G. P. R. James. He was seen again to-day. Careening over the field, galloping here and there, wherever the fire was hottest, was this man on a white horse; and after the firing was over he rode boldly and calmly out, visiting each position that had been held by their artillery. Some day a sharpshooter will put a quietus to the careering of this man and his milk-white steed.

After the fight, the Rebels were seen going over the field in small parties, evidently gathering up dead and wounded, and it is supposed from their confusion on several occasions during the skirmish that their loss was severe. Our gunnery was far superior to theirs; we repelled them wherever they met us with the carbine, and their loss cannot fail to be far heavier than ours. Though they had in all four guns in action, they only used three at any one time.

Provost-Marshal Joseph Kerin has arrested and lodged in a small church here 19 disloyal citizens who refused to take the oath of allegiance. To-morrow, he means to "confiscate" their grain, beef, pork, chickens, &c., for the use of our soldiers (if, indeed, we are here to-morrow). This precaution was necessarily taken to prevent their getting through our lines in the night, and informing Stuart of our strength and movements.

I am writing at the house occupied by Gen. Pleasanton as headquarters. The Rebel camp-fires in Snicker's Gap can be plainly seen, at a distance of nine miles, while further to the right are the lights of Union fires in the neighborhood of Gregory's Gap. Our advanced pickets toward Union, on the road where the fight took place, are only a half mile out. On the road toward the scene of the Goose Creek skirmish—on our left—they are out some three miles, and about the same distance toward our right. Three miles in the rear are our first infantry supports, our cavalry, except those on picket duty, being encamped in our rear.

In the fight our battery was placed within a stone's throw of the house, several of the enemy's balls falling about the building. Altogether, I am quite as near our advance as I care to be.

It is a lovely night, with a slightly clouded sky, but hardly threatening rain. If the gods are propitious to-morrow, and Stuart dare stand an attack, there will be a battle and he will be whipped.

The number of Stuart's forces is not known, but he is supposed to be quite strong, and he has good reasons for not caring to retire west from Snickersville Gap. Therefore he will probably fight, unless, indeed, he escapes and eludes us.

Among the incidents of the skirmish I should mention the escape of Lieut. E. Walton of Co. C, 8th Pennsylvania Cavalry. When that regiment was obliged to fall back before the artillery fire of the enemy, he was sent to the extreme right with fifteen men, to guard against a flank movement. The first idea he had of the close proximity of the enemy was the pushing out of a Rebel gun between his party and our forces. Fortunately, he was not particularly noticed, and before the enemy could attend to him he escaped by a rapid "flank movement." W.

More Skirmishing—The Fight Still Progressing—Our Forces so far Successful.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILOMONT, Nov. 2, 2 o'clock p. m., 1862.

This morning at 9 o'clock, Gen. Pleasanton again pushed forward, moving as follows: The 8th New-York and 6th Regular Cavalry, Pennington's Battery, the 8th Pennsylvania Cavalry, and the other regiments forming his command. The two leading regiments proceeded down the Union road, past the point where the Rebel batteries were yesterday stationed, and turned off sharp to the left, toward the village of Union.

As they dipped down the hill, and disappeared in one of the many valleys lying between the two villages, scattering shots were fired by the enemy's pickets, and presently their battery opened upon our forces. We replied with vigor, driving the Rebels slowly but steadily backward until we occupied, and now occupy, the village of Union.

Hoffman's Brigade of Doubleday's Division, with a New-Hampshire battery, had in the mean time arrived and entered into the engagement. The brigade was sent into a piece of woods just beyond the village, and, as I write, it has successfully driven out the enemy, who are falling back toward the mountains. In my next I will send particulars; I have no time now. When I left the field, at 1½ o'clock, we had met with no serious loss; in fact, the fight on our side was, so far, bloodless.

The enemy evidently suffered considerably. One of their caissons, exploded by a Union shell, scattered death and desolation about that gun, and in other parts of the field we did execution.

The white horse was seen again to-day—a superb white stallion. W.

The Advance—Its Progress and Position—The Gaps in the Possession of the National Army.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ON THE FRONT, BETWEEN PHILOMONT AND UNION, Sunday p. m., Nov. 2, 1862.

How Gen. Pleasanton met and repulsed the enemy yesterday, a correspondent who was present during the engagement has already advised you. Early this morning, when the sun had risen clear and warm, promising one of the fairest days of a Virginia Indian Summer, the skirmish was renewed, and the enemy's cavalry and artillery compelled to retire.

During the night, at the solicitation of Gen. Pleasanton, Gen. Doubleday, whose division was the advance of the infantry, sent forward the 2d Brigade, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Hoffman, and composed of the 7th Indiana, the 56th Pennsylvania, and the 76th and 95th New-York.

Early in the day these regiments were sent out to support the artillery and to hold the ground already taken by the cavalry. Gen. Pleasanton with his accustomed energy rapidly pushed forward to the occupation of new positions.

The turnpike leading from Leesburg to Snicker's Gap is fully occupied by our infantry. Philomont is on Snicker's Gap and Aldie Pike, so that both the main roads leading to the Gap are now in the possession of the national forces. There is another road along the base of the mountain, passing through Bloomfield and Union, the occupation of which is of importance as a means of communication east of the mountain between Snicker's and Ashby's Gaps. For the possession of this road Pleasanton is now contending. He has already entered Union and intrusted its keeping to Col. Hoffman, while his cavalry, moving along the road in a northerly direction, will occupy Bloomfield, and thus complete the interception of communication between the Gaps east of the Blue Ridge.

The country east of the mountain slopes is broken by abrupt bluffs and deep ravines; further to the east it grades into gently-sloping hills and regularly-formed basins. Groves of oak and hickory, without underbrush, are quite numerous, and altogether the situation is not much unlike the field on the Antietam, and is one on which extensive maneuvers of a large army may be advantageously made.

All the corps and divisions of this grand army are well posted, and all the roads are in our possession, so that if the great battle is to be fought here, the advantage is with the Union.

It is just reported at headquarters—that is, at fighting headquarters, McClellan and staff are still at Berlin, 23 miles in the rear—that at Snicker's Gap has been abandoned by the enemy.

Clouds of dust are now and have been for two hours hanging over the valley near Ashby's Gap, so that it is evident that the enemy is in motion in that vicinity; but whether it is a retreat of the defeated cavalry or the coming up of reënforcements through the Gap, is at this hour (3½ p. m.) unknown.

If a retreat then, we have by an energetic advance secured all the very important advantages of having full possession of this valley, and the enemy is forced to the outer lines of the circular route to Richmond. If an advance of re-enforcements, a battle, severe and terrible, is imminent.

Of the exact dispositions of our forces it is not proper for me to speak, though it may be well to caution the public against believing the very fabulous and ludicrous reports of *The Washington Star*, whose accounts, gathered from "reliable gentlemen from the front," are, to say the least, absurd, and without a shadow of truth upon them, as all correspondents on the spot do well know. J. R. S.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

Attack on the Charleston and Savannah Railroad—Gallant Conduct of the Soldiers—Failure of the Expedition.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

BEAUFORT, S. C., Oct. 23, 1862.

Day before yesterday morning two thousand of the gallant soldiers—picked men of the regiments—stationed at this place went forth with the highest hope to meet others of their fellows at Hilton Head, and move forward on an expedition up Broad River to the nearest point to the Charleston and Savannah Railroad. The object seemed to be to destroy a railroad bridge which could not be easily repaired, and to cut off the telegraph wires, and relieve the enemy of all slaves and other valuables that could be reached.

Never did a nobler set of men buckle on their armor for battle. They were the picked men, not a laggard, apparently, among them. They went out sure of success—no such thing as defeat had been thought of; and as they filed by in the bright sunshine of one of most beautiful of Southern Autumn days, so buoyant was their step, so high their hopes, that even lady friends tossed farewells to them with a merry laugh and God speed. The steamers Ben de Ford and Flora went out majestically, their decks blackened with human life. The gunboat Planter, with 300 of the 48th New-York, and the Darlington, loaded with cavalry, followed in quick succession.

It was an anxious day here, for the raid, if I may so call it, was to be made within 20 or 23 miles from us. Time wore wearily away to the few who knew what was to be done. Yesterday morning the whole left Hilton Head. At 1 o'clock guns were heard, and cannonading continued at intervals till evening. A party that went out from Beaufort returned, but could only tell us that they saw the Flora run aground, at low tide, with her portion of cavalry. At eve came a courier declaring our forces were defeated; again another, asserting that it was not so, but that they had met an unexpected force, and were being severely dealt by. A long night of anxious suspense did not prepare us for the sad news that came early, that our friends were defeated with a loss of 500 killed and wounded.

All the day various rumors stirred us to deeper sorrow, or for a moment relieved the terrible pressure by lifting or shifting the weight a little. But an hour ago (9 p. m.) the Rev. L. Billings, Chaplain of the 4th New-Hampshire, came and sat down with us to tell the fearful tale.

Portions of regiments from Beaufort and Hilton Head, the former under Gen. Brannon, the latter under Gen. Terry, left Hilton Head on the morning of the 22d, and proceeded up the Broad River, and landed on the mainland, perhaps nine miles from the railroad bridge, and marched in line back above five miles, meeting no obstruction, when they encountered a masked battery of field artillery, completely screened by a curving piece of wood, jungle, bordering a cotton field, such as those low swampy regions alone can produce, which opened a destructive cross-fire upon them, killing and wounding a number of the 47th Pennsylvania.

Our forces, nothing dismayed by this unexpected and fearful attack, drove the enemy into a fortification which had been artfully prepared, so as to put our troops into the worst possible condition—a narrow road, swampy ground each side, with tangled brush, and often deep pits of water. No more ingenious plan could have been adopted. Thus the enemy, whom some traitor had undoubtedly prepared for them, contested every inch of ground. But by a bayonet charge of two regiments, our forces drove them from their positions, and gained the wood, and the contest now became more equal. At length the enemy retreated across the swamp, but unfortunately our cavalry, which lost two hours by the grounding of the Flora, was not on hand to follow. It soon became apparent that the enemy were being largely re-enforced by the way of the railroad—some say from both Charleston and Savannah, the two cities lying about 30 miles distant at the two extremes of the road. Another branch of the expedition, consisting of about 300 of the New-York 48th, including a company of Serrell's Engineer Corps, on the steamer Planter, with another gunboat in company, went forward, landing two miles from the railroad (as supposed), and about five miles nearer Savannah, to prevent re-enforcements from that direction.

The engineers succeeded in landing, marching two miles; and came up to the railroad in time to fire into one train of cars, doing more or less damage. Some say they tore up a few lengths of rail; others, that they only fired into the cars. But it is certain they did fire into the cars. But it is evident that they were too late to intercept the re-enforcements. It was now night, and it was deemed best for our forces to retire, particularly in view of the large re-enforcements of the enemy. Accordingly, they returned quietly to the boats, bringing away their wounded. Every one gives great credit to the soldiers. They fought desperately, against odds; the enemy had twice their artillery, and was well posted. Who had been the traitor no one knows; but that there has been treachery is evident.

The enemy had every advantage, and if they had aimed their guns well there would have been great slaughter. No prominent officers were killed, and as yet no distinct record can be made of the killed and wounded. It is supposed from 300 to 700. Several Captains and Lieutenants are on the list.

The defeat saddens all hearts. But we hope that it will be deemed best at headquarters to reënforce Gen. Mitchel (who did not accompany the expedition) so strongly that those two Rebel cities, between which we are so curiously sandwiched, will yet be compelled to surrender; and that the Stars and Stripes will soon float again from Fort Sumter.

After defeats come victories. F. D. G.

FROM MISSOURI.

News from the Army of the Frontier—The Maysville Fight—Schofield's Movements Dependent on the Rebels—Affairs in the South East—Review of the Political Situation—The Unfortunate Discord in St. Louis Politics—Personal Arrivals.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 31, 1862.

The Army of the Frontier has reached Fayetteville, Ark., where Gen. Schofield established his headquarters yesterday. Excepting a few cavalry skirmishes with guerrillas and the brief battle of Maysville, in the extreme north-western corner of the State, no fighting has occurred since that army was organized. The battle of Maysville was simply a good-sized skirmish. Less than 8,000 men were engaged on both sides. Had the Rebels stood their ground, they might have made our victory dearly bought; but the prisoners state that as soon as Gen. Blunt's forces arrived in sight, the bulk of the Rebel forces stampeded. They understood that Gen. Schofield's whole army, which they supposed into 40,000 strong, was upon them, and that to fight, therefore, was annihilation. Their officers were only able to rally about one half the effective strength of their forces, and the result was a comparatively easy victory for Gen. Blunt. I am indebted for the above facts to an officer who arrived last night from Springfield.

The next move in the South-West is clouded in mystery. Gen. Schofield has now advanced into Arkansas as far as Gen. Curtis advanced when chasing Price from Springfield. If Gen. Joe Johnston has really been assigned to the command of the Rebel hordes in Arkansas, some life, energy, and system may be diffused into the mass of Rebels recently rendered so useless to the Confederates by the miserable management of the bully and brute T. C. Hindman, now reported under arrest en route to Richmond; and should Johnston undertake a concentration anywhere within a reasonable distance of Fayetteville, undoubtedly Gen. Schofield's policy would be to move upon them immediately. Gen. Curtis and the people of Kansas wish to restore the fugitive loyal Indians to their homes, but no order for this movement has yet been issued. Schofield's plans are largely dependent upon the Rebels. It is impossible to perambulate the whole of Western Arkansas in search of Rebels, and at the same it is very worrying to keep a splendid army of formidable proportions idle upon a comparatively unimportant frontier.

Schofield's present position and the apparent intention to keep his army in the South-West through the Winter is another triumph for Fremont. It will be remembered by all persons familiar with the objections raised against the Pathfinder a year ago, that a point was made by Thurlow Weed and others that it was impossible to move a large army with artillery and baggage through South-West Missouri during the Winter season. The only reason ever given for withdrawing the army from Springfield after Fremont's retirement, and throwing open the South-West to the inhuman ravages of Price and Ben. McCulloch, was that it would be impossible to transport supplies to feed such an army. How is it now. The roads are cut up far worse by the transportation of two large armies since Fremont's return, and Schofield is forty miles beyond the State line, still expecting to be supplied by trains from Rolla and Springfield, and nobody professes that his expectations are absurd and ridiculous. One by one the charges against Fremont are disproven. The pretended want of forecast in taking an army to a country where supplies could not reach it, is one of these soap bubbles which to-day's experience effectually pricks.

We have nothing of interest or importance from the South-east. Gen. Davidson, fishing for notoriety in hope of obtaining promotion probably, sends forth occasional bulletins about insignificant skirmishes between the raw militia and bands of horse-thieves styling themselves guerrillas. But a shoemaker and a handful of guerrillas, a single volley fired at them, a skedaddle on the part of the assailed, and three or four rusty shot-guns and worn-down horses as booty left in our hands, may be magnified in the hands of an astute writer into quite a battle. The South-East is still infested, however, by villainous gangs who appear perfectly impregnable, on account of their mobility, to all pursuit. The villains will not attack our troops, they are too keen for that; but they rob and murder whenever they have a chance. At the present rate there will soon be nothing left worth stealing in the country, and nobody but women and children to murder. The militia forces are incapable of defending sparsely settled counties, and as the guerrillas know the ground, they commit their depredations fearlessly, and successfully, as a general rule. A company of Col. Daniel's 1st Wisconsin Cavalry arrived at Pilot Knob on Wednesday from Cape Girardeau, having made the journey on horseback. They reported the houses along the road nearly all deserted, fences down, forage missing, and dearth and desolation everywhere prevailing.

The political canvass preceding next Tuesday's election is revealing a large amount of treason heretofore nursed in the bosom of men claiming to be loyalists. How a Secessionist can be a candidate for a United States office is a mystery, or rather it would be a mystery, if this accursed Rebellion had not shown how utterly reckless and regardless of all honor and principle men become when in the slightest degree tainted by treason. Yet open-mouthed traitors like Judge Birch are candidates for Congress in more than one district. In every instance the leading men are pledged to resist the President's Emancipation Proclamation. It is unreasonable to expect the election of more than one Emancipationist out of the nine members going from the State. That will be either Frank P. Blair, jr., or Henry T. Blow, and it is rather discouraging to reflect that neither of these gentlemen is sure of an election. The Union vote of each district is divided on second candidates whose antecedents are Union and Republican. There is a Democratic majority in every vote split, the danger of electing a Pro-Slavery candidate is imminent.

Distant readers and persons interested in the political status of this city, ought to understand this time that the trouble in the Union party is Frank P. Blair, jr.'s, district has been growing for a long time. Gen. Blair's friends were determined to run him as a candidate anyhow. His opposition to Fremont lost him the confidence of the Germans and offended many of his American friends, who regarded it then, and so regard it still, as a struggle for spoils in which Blair was disappointed. Any man with a grain of common sense might see that Blair's course, if persisted in, would split the party. Intelligent men cannot be dragooned into supporting a candidate who abuses his late associates for agreeing with him about Fremont, and who assails everybody and everything connected with Fremont in the most abusive style. Superadded to this objection is one still weightier. The moment Blair found the Germans sloughed off from his track he turned Conservative very suddenly, deprecated the discussion of the Slavery question, the identical thing which built him up, and assailed those who called for Emancipation as a war measure, and this too in the teeth of his own indorsement of Fremont's proclamation last year. It was previously a regret that it was not issued six weeks previously, when our army held possession of Missouri and might have enforced it.

Yet hundreds of Republicans will vote for Blair who dislike his course on these questions. The Democratic gatherings of the past two nights have been assemblages of traitors. The speeches from their stands have rocked with treason, and much wonder is expressed that the Provost-Marshal has permitted such speeches to be made in public. On this account and in view of the threatened election of a Tory, Blair will receive many votes which would otherwise be cast for Knox—his Republican Emancipation opponent. Blair's withdrawal one week ago would have given the country a sound Republican for this district. He is the only man whose personal ambition stands in the way of such a result. This is undeniable. A dozen men might be named who would unite the party. Blair is in a fair way of accomplishing the change. Blair is in a fair way of election through the patriotism of his party enemies—if defeated—the fault rests upon his own head—he has repelled the only class of men who can to-day assure his success.

Brig.-Gen. E. S. Canby of New-Mexico, accompanied by his Adjutant Geo. Chapin, and Col. J. L. Donelson, Colonel of New-Mexico Volunteers, reported at headquarters to-day.

The weather has changed from the wintry to the Indian Summer, and is most delightful. Our steamboatmen are anticipating a severe Winter.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

Condition of Things in Louisville—Popularity of Buell's Removal and Rosecrans's Appointment—Rosecrans's Antecedents—Union Forces Still Moving Toward Nashville—Rosecrans's Speech—Sad Condition of the Military Hospitals—Bragg's Location and Preparation.

From our Special Correspondent.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Thursday Night, Oct. 30, 1862.

Affairs are very quiet here, though there are still many strangers in the city, and the principal streets bear rather an animated appearance from the amount of army business occurring. The town begins to assume something of its general commercial aspect—the country merchants arriving to make their customary purchases, and the wheels of trade commencing to move again.

The removal of Buell meets with approval here, the feeling of the community having undergone a great change within the past two weeks. Up to the time the General came to this point at the period it was menaced by Bragg, he was very popular throughout Kentucky, and her people declared him one of the best commanders in the country. But when he went after the enemy, and failed to catch him or to force him into any other than the greatly mismanaged battle of Chaplin Hills, his star set in Kentucky, and few persons can now be found bold enough to become his defenders or his apologists. His inactivity and non-success in the South-West for ten months, his repeated loss of golden opportunities, his seeming determination to do nothing, have disgusted the civilians as well as the military, and forced them to see his total unfitness as a Commander-in-Chief of a large army.

The appointment of Gen. Rosecrans as Buell's successor appears to be quite popular, for it is believed he is the antipodes of Buell in action, and will always accomplish something when the means are placed in his power. His success at Iuka and Corinth, and his following up of the advantages gained at the latter engagement, have greatly enhanced his reputation, and seem to prove his fitness for the position to which he has been assigned. It is believed that the next important battle, to come off somewhere in West Tennessee, will have the animus of Sterling Price, who is generally thought, and justly, to have one of the best brains of all the Confederate chiefs. If so, we will require a good head to counteract the plans and oppose the Rebels, and perhaps Rosecrans is the best officer we have in the West.

Much has been said lately of Rosecrans's political and religious views, and many misstatements have been made in regard to him. He was, until the war broke out, a resident of Cincinnati, where, though a graduate of West Point, he had been engaged in mercantile pursuits with indifferent success. He is or was a Democrat, but had taken no active part in politics, and for years been a member of the Roman Catholic Church, having become a convert thereto early in his life. While in Cincinnati it was not supposed he possessed any particular ability of any sort; but he was an agreeable and honorable gentleman, very well liked by those who knew him. He seems to have developed new and stronger qualities in the war, and to have acquired an energy that is most sorely needed in this juncture of our affairs.

The forces belonging to Buell's late army are still moving toward Nashville, and a portion must have nearly arrived at their destination. They marched slowly, not more than ten or twelve miles a day, on account of the fatigued condition of the men, who, for weeks have been tramping over the State to no purpose, and on fruitless errands. There is little reason to believe Bragg will attack Nashville, as he must know Gen. Negley can be reënforced before he can reach there.

Rosecrans's speech last evening at the Galt House was most enthusiastically received by a large crowd, and much increased his popularity. He seems to have caught the favor of the people, and his great courtesy and total freedom from military pomposity and bluster will be sure to preserve their favor. He will leave in a day or two, I understand, for the interior to assist in reorganizing some of the Divisions of the Army, which sadly requires a change for the better just now, though composed of the best material.

The military hospitals here are badly managed, and the sick and wounded in them are suffering not a little. The hospitals, frequently old stores and deserted public buildings, are most slenderly provided with needful conveniences and comforts, and a number of deaths have occurred during the past fortnight from the want of proper attention, nursing and medicine. It is to be hoped this shameful matter will soon be remedied, and that the important defenders of our country will receive the care their noble services deserve.

Bragg is reported to be reorganizing his army and preparing for another campaign in the vicinity of Knoxville, and he will not be ready to move for some weeks; his troops having become greatly demoralized by their retreat across the mountains into Tennessee. JUNIUS.

THE EXCITEMENT IN BALTIMORE.

The Charges against Gen. Wool—The Arrest of Officers of a Union Mass Meeting—Indignation of Gen. Bradford.

From The Baltimore American, Oct. 29.

We last evening received the following note, in relation to a card we copied on Monday from *The Harrisburg Patriot* of Saturday last:

BALTIMORE, Oct. 31, 1862.

After an interview with Gen. Wool, I have been satisfied that my statement was incorrect in her statement concerning the gentleman, which appeared in my card of the 24th inst., and that he was not implicated in that transaction in any manner. CHARLES A. HAY.

Accompanying this card, we also take occasion to say that in an interview with Gen. Wool on Monday we learned that the wounded prisoners brought to this city are under the control of the Medical Director; that the Rebel officers who are so often seen on our streets are sent here from the Army of the Potomac on parole, and free to go where they please, but that he has compelled them whenever he has been able to find them to start at once for Fortress Monroe. We were also assured that those parties who have been arrested on charges of disloyalty and released by him have invariably been required to take the oath of allegiance—their assertions to the contrary notwithstanding.

In the course of conversation we freely stated to Gen. Wool each of the complaints made against his administration, as we had heard frequently rumored through the city, most of which he declared to be unfounded. He also declared that the assertions of Secessionists, that he granted them favors that were denied to Union men, are false. The loyal citizens have no favors to ask of him, and the fact that his office is thronged with Secessionists seeking favors, he says, is no evidence that one in a hundred of them are asked are granted.

This much we feel called upon, in justice to Gen. Wool, to state to our readers. It is quite natural, however, that our loyal citizens, who have been subjected by the tyranny to which they were subjected by the disloyal during the memorable week in April, should feel mortified to see any consideration extended by officers of the Government to those who repudiate its authority, and would, if they had retained the power, have suppressed all loyalty here at the point of the bayonet. The fugitives from Virginia and Tennessee who throng the loyal States, and those who still occupy their Baltimore prisons, are standing proofs as to the fate that would have been meted out to the loyal citizens of Baltimore.

Since the above was in type we learn by a dispatch from Harrisburg, Pa., that the Rev. Mr. Hay was arrested and brought to this city yesterday by a Provost Guard sent by Gen. Wool. It will also be seen by a report in our local columns that a Committee of citizens, while in session last night in relation to the military Government of the city, were arrested by a Provost Guard and carried to the Police-Station. We seriously doubt whether these proceedings will subdue the dissatisfaction of our loyal citizens with the military government in this city, or tend to increase the loyal sentiment in our midst.

MILITARY ARRESTS—A SINGULAR PROCEEDING. Our readers will recollect that at the Union Mass meeting, held in Monument Square some months since, a committee was appointed to investigate alleged facts in regard to the disloyalty of certain parties. The committee held several meetings, examined a number of witnesses, and placed the evidence they had gathered before the President of the United States, as they were authorized by the resolution under which they were appointed. Last evening, the Vice-Presidents of the Mass meeting were called together at the Temperance Temple, to receive the report of the Committee of Investigation. A number of these gentlemen accordingly assembled, the meeting was organized and the committee proceeded to report the result of the investigation and of their action at Washington. While these proceedings were in progress, Major Jones, of Gen. Wool's staff, accompanied by several other officers and a Provost Guard of soldiers, appeared, and at once seized the papers of the committee, which comprised not only the evidence taken under the original resolution, but also some documents relating to the military government in this city.

Major Jones then ordered the arrest of the following persons, members of the Investigating Committee, who were present, viz.: Alfred D. Evans, Thos. H. Gardner, Col. T. R. Rich, and Thomas Sewell, jr. He also called the names of Henry Stockdale, Amos McComas, John Woods and Wm. Wyman, who were not present, and stated that he had orders for their arrest. The four persons arrested were taken to the Central Police Station and detained there.

The interference of the military authorities caused considerable excitement among the persons present, and a vigorous denunciation of the act as an outrage, from two or three. These thus expressing themselves were also threatened with arrest, but were not finally molested. The arrests were made by order of Gen. Wool. The military force present belonged to the 15th Pennsylvania and the Purnell, Maryland Cavalry.

About midnight some of the friends of the parties arrested procured a band of music and serenaded them at the police station, when one of them addressed those assembled from the window, denouncing Gen. Wool in the strongest terms.

The following is the card issued by Mr. Hay, which was the cause of his arrest:

To the Editor of The Harrisburg Telegraph:

I have just returned from Baltimore. While there I fell in with a lady of well-known Secession proclivities, who boasted of having brought away from Fort McHenry, by permission of Gen. Wool, four of the wounded prisoners lately transferred from Frederick.

I inquired if they were in any of the Baltimore hospitals. "Oh no, they are in the hands of our friends. A dozen ladies scrambled for them, but I had already promised them to others, and they are well cared for."

Now I wish to call public attention to this fact, which speaks for itself. Would the same General allow similar privileges to loyal ladies in behalf of loyal soldiers?

Harrisburg, Oct. 24, 1862. CHARLES A. HAY.

The following is the order for his arrest:

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE DISTRICT, BALTIMORE, Oct. 27, 1862.

To Captain Wilson, A. Q. M.:

Will you do me the favor to call on the Provost Marshal at Harrisburg, Pa., and desire him, by my order, to arrest Chas. A. Hay, and send him under guard to these headquarters without delay. JOHN E. WOOL, Major-General.

KANSAS AGAIN INVADED.

Shawnee, in Johnson County, Sacked and Burned by Quantrill's Robbers—Four Men Killed, and One Dangerously Wounded.

From The Leavenworth Conservative, Oct. 19.

We have received trustworthy intelligence that Quantrill, with 110 of his cut-throats, made another foray into Johnson County on Friday night. They sacked Shawnee, ten miles from Westport, burning 13 buildings, and killing three men. Six miles south of there they overtook two teams, loaded with goods, going to Paola. They killed one of the drivers, dangerously wounded the other, and captured the teams and goods. The two men were brought into Olathe the same night.

The Conservative quotes two orders issued to Capt. Williams and Col. Adams, dated Oct. 9, cautioning those commanders against surprises, and gives directions as to the disposition of their forces and preparations to meet attacks. *The Conservative* then says:

"From these Orders, it will be seen that Gen. Lane fully anticipated such events as have occurred and did all in his power to prevent their consummation. Guilt rests somewhere. On the heads and hearts and hands of those who sought to prevent the execution of these orders, to demoralize a gallant soldiery on such rebuking demagogues and heartless tricksters, rests the fearful responsibility of new-made graves and desolated homes. We charge W. R. Wagstaff—his coadjutors and satellites—as the active and guilty instruments in defeating these orders, by false and insinuating representations to the soldiers, inducing them to believe that, if they moved into active service, they would be defrauded out of their bounty, on which so many of their families were dependent. The people of Kansas have in store a full reckoning for those who have so wantonly sacrificed the lives of their neighbors, and the peace of the border, to promote their personal or political ends.

Sharpshooters—Order of Adjutant-General Hillhouse.

Major W. S. Rowland, who has been charged by the War Department with the duty of collecting and drilling a force of sharpshooters from different States, has received authority from Governor Morgan to enlist twelve companies in this State. About four hundred picked men are already enlisted for this corps in our State, so that but eight companies remain to be enlisted. The order is as follows:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Oct. 27, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 790.—The War Department having authorized the raising of twelve companies of Rifle Sharpshooters in this State, Major William S. Rowland is charged with the recruitment and organization of this corps, and is authorized to locate the camp of rendezvous and instruction in the vicinity of the City of New-York. The men shall not be collected for a period less than nine months, and will only be mustered into service under General Order No. 61 of 1862, of War Department, and will be subject to the requirements of General Order No. 143, War Department, copies of which are annexed.

The company organization to be that of volunteer infantry. Transportation and subsistence will be provided to recruits from their place of residence to the camp of instruction. Applications for authority to recruit for this corps must be made to the Adjutant-General, indorsed by Major Rowland, and all persons having authority to raise companies of sharpshooters in this State, issued prior to the date of this order, will report to Major Rowland, at his headquarters in the city of New-York.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief. THOS. HILLHOUSE, Adj't.-Gen.

A United States Soldier Hung by the Rebels.

A young man named Johnson, who lived at Martinsburg, was hung to an apple-tree at Winchester last week. He joined Ashby's Cavalry at the time of the John Brown raid, but when Virginia seceded he left and enlisted in a Maryland regiment. In one of the late skirmishes he was taken prisoner, and a messenger was sent to Jackson to inform him that a spy had been captured, and inquire what disposition should be made of him. Jackson sent back word to hang him, which was accordingly done without any trial being granted, and in the uniform of a United States soldier. It is to be hoped that the Commanding General will take the matter in hand, and, if the facts as stated are found correct, demand of the Rebel military authorities an explanation. [Cor. Phila. Inquirer.

John L. Hunter, a Secesh lawyer, went up to the Camp at Augusta, Me., and told the soldiers "that they were not obliged to stay an hour; that if he was in their place, he would leave when he chose to do so." He was thereupon locked up by the U. S. Marshal, as he richly deserved to be.

The Weekly Tribune.
NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 6, 1862.

Our subscribers are reminded that THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE is always stopped at the expiration of the time paid for. In these exciting times no subscriber can afford to be without his newspaper a single week, and our subscribers will do well to renew their subscriptions in season.

OUR ELECTION.

Never was a great and patriotic party doomed to bear up against such a combination of adverse influences as those with which the Republicans and Union War Democrats struggled in our contest of Tuesday. They were compelled to meet at the polls

1. Every partisan of Slavery and sympathizer with the Slaveholders' Rebellion;

2. The great Rumselling interest, organized as a political power, and lavishing funds as well as efforts in behalf of the Democratic ticket;

3. Two Hundred Thousand Voters who "never voted any other than the Democratic ticket, and never will," though that ticket were all made up of Fernando and Ben Woods and undisguisedly favorable to revolutionary usurpation and despotism;

4. Thousands whose god is Mammon, and who, finding the War expensive and burdensome, are anxious for peace at any price;

5. Every coward who fears being drafted;

6. Every sneak who has been told that Seymour's election will relieve him from the payment of War taxes, and is actually fool enough to believe it;

7. The depressing effect of the recent Elections and their unexpectedly adverse results;

8. The absence at the seat of War of at least One Hundred Thousand of our bravest and best, two-thirds of them ardent Republicans and a good share of the remainder Union War Democrats of the school of Dickinson, Bancroft and Tremain;

9. General dissatisfaction with the slow progress or no progress of our Armies, and a widespread feeling that, through the incapacity, inefficiency, or insincerity, of our Military leaders, the blood and treasure of the loyal Millions are being sacrificed in vain.

The loss to Gen. Wadsworth and the Union War tickets from this last source alone must be estimated by tens of thousands. It was in vain that the party of the country bore up manfully against it and did all that men could do to mitigate its effect.—"What is the use of sending our young heroes to die of exposure, fatigue and fever, in a war wherein they are not permitted to fight?—wherein nothing is achieved because nothing is really and resolutely attempted?—whose progress is only marked by deaths in hospitals and augmentation of our Public Debt?—wherein month after month drags on its tedious hours to no purpose and with no result?"—such were the questions that caused thousands of voters to refuse invincibly to approach the polls, no matter how strongly urged, and impelled other thousands to vote against their nobler impulses and better judgment—to vote according to the dictates of discouragement and despair.

We tell the Administration most earnestly that the Country cannot endure another month's inaction of our Armies—that a Fernando-Wood dictatorship at the North, in thorough sympathy if not in open alliance with the Jeff. Davis Rebellion at the South, will inevitably result from such inaction. The War for the Union must be fought out speedily and resolutely or it will die out. Defeat would be calamity, but delay is ruin.

THE ELECTIONS.

In NEW-YORK, the entire Democratic State Ticket is elected by from 10,000 to 15,000 majority—possibly more. Of the 31 Members of Congress, we conclude that 13 are Unionists and 18 Democrats. As to the Legislature, the Democrats figure up the Assembly at 57 for their side, 56 Unionists, and 15 not heard from. This would imply a small Union majority. The Senate is composed of 22 Unionists and 10 Democrats.

In NEW-JERSEY, the Democracy has swept everything high and dry. Their Governor will have perhaps 15,000 majority. Of the five Congressmen, four are Democrats. In the Legislature the Democrats will control both branches, and consequently elect a United States Senator.

In MASSACHUSETTS, Gov. Andrew, Union, is reëlected by a very large majority. All the Congressmen are Unionists, unless Mr. Sleeper, the peoples' candidate in the IIId District should disappoint expectation. The others are all straight Republican-Unionists. The Legislature is, of course, overwhelmingly Republican-Union.

In ILLINOIS the Unionists elect five Congressmen, the Democrats eight, and the Seventh District is yet in doubt. There are no important State officers voted for.

In WISCONSIN the Democrats gain largely; they elect two Congressmen—the Unionists elect three, and one District is not reported.

We have nothing definite from MINNESOTA. St. Paul City is 500 Democratic; two other counties 1,000 the other way.

In KANSAS it is believed that the entire Union-Republican State ticket is chosen. A. C. Wilder is elected to Congress by about 1,000 majority.

Little DELAWARE, a nominal Slave State, stands boldly up for the Union. Latest figures give Fisher, Union, for Congress *nine* majority—rather small; but then it is a small State. For Governor, Wm. Cannon, Union, has about 100 majority.

From MICHIGAN we have nothing save the general statement that the Union-Republican State ticket is elected.

WHAT THEY MEAN.

We are asked by earnest Unionists to state that the men who preferred Horatio Seymour to James S. Wadsworth for Governor, Ben. Wood to Hiram Walbridge, James Brooks to Elliott C. Cowdin, Fernando Wood to John Duffy, and Anson Herrick to T. McLeod Murphy for Congress, did so because they desire "a more vigorous prosecution of the war for the Union." As we do not believe in lying, even for the public good, we cannot do it.

That Gen. Wadsworth most earnestly favors a vigorous prosecution of the War until the Rebellion shall be utterly crushed out, nobody has ever doubted. It is this, and this only, which has exposed him to the imputation of being an enemy to Gen. McClellan. He *did* most anxiously desire, while commanding a brigade of Gen. McClellan's army all last Winter in front of the Rebel position at Centreville, an order for a general advance on that position. He *did* believe that the Rebels might have been hurled from it in a day by our immensely superior force and sent flying to Richmond as a frightened mob, and that the blockade of the Potomac, the obstruction of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, might thus have been ended forever. He *did* believe that Gen. McClellan's persistent, stubborn inaction through the later Autumn and Winter, was inexplicable, and that it was bringing the country to the verge of ruin. No word of this has he ever retracted, nor will he. That he now believes that another Winter of such Generalship would complete the ruin of our country, we do not doubt. That it has temporarily broken down the party that has steadfastly opposed it, and placed in power that of the Generals who have engineered it, is plain to all. And as the political results desired by the do-nothings have now been achieved, we feel a strong confidence that they will either be rapidly converted into do-somethings or be made to stand out of the way.

It was not our fortune to meet at the polls on Tuesday any Democrats or Seymourites who evinced or even professed anxiety that the War should be more vigorously prosecuted. On the contrary, they generally seemed as well satisfied with the Military and National as they had abundant reason to be with the political and partisan results of the slow-and-easy strategy of their favorite commanders. Fully aware that a decisive Union victory in Virginia or Tennessee during the last month would have been fatal to their political prospects, they did not even affect dissatisfaction that no such triumph had been achieved. They were unfeignedly and vociferously solicitous that the "Abolitionists" should be put down and the "niggers" kept down; but if they had any kindred solicitude for the overthrow of Jeff. Davis and his Rebel hordes, they kept remarkably still about it.

Assuming that Seymour has polled 280,000 votes in our State, we believe that aggregate is made up very nearly as follows:

I. Those who "always voted the regular Democratic Ticket"	200,000
II. Extras drummed up by the Associated Rumsellers	20,000
III. Devotees of Slavery and Cotton, who sympathise with the Rebellion, and want peace at any price	40,000
IV. Republicans sick and discouraged at the mismanagement and inefficiency, through imbecility or treachery, of the conduct of the War	20,000

We may have placed the last figure too high, though our aggregate loss from this source is quite equal to the amount stated above. The poll-list of our election district showed several voters absent on journeys—every one a Republican. Some voters could not be induced to approach the poll—every one of them a Republican. We are confident that no man living in that district who could by any possibility have been induced to vote for Seymour failed to do so.

There are some who say that the Union ticket was defeated through dread or fear of Gen. Wadsworth's "Radicalism." Possibly so. But our New-Jersey friends steer carefully clear of "Radicalism," expressing no conviction, nominating no candidate, who is even accused of the like; and they seem to have fared rather worse than we have. In Massachusetts, in Michigan, in St. Louis, on the contrary, where our friends are as "Radical" as heart could wish, they seem to have done decidely better.

Mr. Seymour declared in his Brooklyn speech that he would never consent to give up the Union; and he may somewhere have said that he desired and expected to see it maintained by putting down and crushing out the Rebellion; but, if so, we have not happened to see that speech. If he shall hereafter demonstrate in favor of buying up and conciliating the red-handed traitors by any professions, pledges, stipulations or guaranties, other than those contained in the Federal Constitution, he will arouse the stern opposition of every man who holds that the result of a fair election is not to be upset by inaugurating a gigantic rebellion.

THE PRESS ON THE ELECTION.

From The Evening Post.

THE PEOPLE TO THE ADMINISTRATION.

A little more than a year ago, the people of every loyal State rushed together with unparalleled unanimity and enthusiasm to devote "their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honors," to the support of the Government and the maintenance of the integrity of the Nation. That this was no transient outburst of feeling, but the utterance of a calm and determined purpose, has been proved by their persistent and indefatigable efforts to accomplish even more than they had promised. They have twice given to the authorities an army of over half a million of men; they have opened their purses and allowed those authorities to take money as it was wanted; and they have submitted to derangements of business, to a currency of sticking plasters, to heavy taxation, and to disasters in the field, not merely with patience and without dismay, but with a cheerfulness and hope for the future that has enlisted the wonder of Europe, and finds no example in the annals of any other nation.

All this arose from the sincere, earnest, and invincible devotion of the people to their institutions, and particularly to that Union by which these institutions are guarantied and vivified. But that devotion is no less strong now than it was a year and a half ago; we are still forwarding troops to the army; we are still contributing money; we are still determined that the rebellion shall be suppressed; and we are still confident that no power on earth, neither our own divisions nor the malignant hatred of the old monarchies, will succeed in separating this once proud and harmonious Republic into a multitude of factions and warring States. What then, means the singular revolution of political sentiment which is testified by the late elections in nearly all the middle States? Are Ohio, Indiana, Pennsylvania, and New-York weary of the war? Are they willing to say to the States in rebellion, "Wayward sisters, go in peace"? Are they ready to confess that all their past efforts have been causeless and in vain, and to recall their gallant soldiers from the battle-field? Not at all: not at all! But they do say, in emphatic and imperative tones, that they are wholly dissatisfied with the manner in which the war has been conducted.

Minor causes have unquestionably aided in the results before us. The agents of Secession at the North have used every means of perverting public opinion; many men have been frightened by the threat of the draft; such of the trading classes as have no principles but their pockets, have desired a return of the easy prosperity of peace; old prejudices of party have been appealed to, and the withdrawal of hundreds of thousands of men to the army have produced vast local changes. But these influences all together were as nothing to the depression, amounting almost to despair, which the inactive and expectant policy of the Administration has produced in the hearts of the warmest and sincerest supporters of the war. The whole nation, after its gigantic preparations and sacrifices, has looked for adequate returns—and looked in vain. It saw its armies not used in the field, but perishing in pestilential swamps; it saw its treasures wasted in long Winter encampments or in fruitless coast expeditions; and it saw a huge burden of debt rolling up, larger and larger every day, with no prospect of greater military efficiency than had marked the eighteen months of the past. It remonstrated, it expostulated, it advised, and it implored, and though it was constantly put off by the rose-colored sixty-day vaticinations of Mr. Seward, it found itself further from the goal at the end of each sixty days than it was at the beginning.

These repeated disappointments were more than any people could well endure. They waited patiently enough, and the more earnest friends of the Administration, indeed, disguised their discontents, abated criticism, overlooked faults, and maintained a port of confidence and composure which current events scarcely justified, in the hope of a rapid change of policy and speedy improvement. Meanwhile, others, not so well disposed to the persons or party in power, have availed themselves of the pervading sentiment of distrust to organize an opposition. They have been joined by all the elements of discord in the community, by open and secret disunionists, by the sympathizers with the South, by the turbulent spirits who would gladly see a civil war at the North, by capitalists who have selfish schemes, by the timid, afraid of the draft, and by the large foreign influence which seeks the restoration of trade. But their most powerful assistant has been the discouragement and apathy diffused everywhere by our military failure. They have triumphed, not in their own strength, not by the presentation of any new, peculiar, and effective policy, but through sheer force of general dissatisfaction. Let the authorities at Washington be rebuked significantly, it is said on all sides, and they will do better for the future.

We trust they will; we trust the incidents of the day have impressed upon their minds two solemn and important lessons: First, that war, when it has been once undertaken, is to be fought as war, according to war principles, and not as politics, according to the interests of localities or classes, or the schemes of wily intriguers and managers. The mistake of the Administration from the beginning has been that it has regarded the war not as a deadly and inevitable encounter between two forms of society struggling for the mastery of a continent, but as a neighborhood feud, which must end in a compromise, mutual conciliation, and a final shaking of hands. It has accordingly allowed at the head of the armies Generals who sought to exhaust both sides by delays, rather than to fight battles; who have never made attacks, and who, when they were forced into fight and won victories, were certain never to follow them up. And for the same reason it has not supplied the nation or the armies until recently with any definite method of dealing with that enormous evil of Slavery, which was the cause of the war, and which, as the whole world confesses, will determine the end of the war. But hereafter, the nation says to it, remove all the do-nothings; make war in earnest; strike your blows at the heart of the enemy's resources and power, and literally and at once crush out this infernal rebellion.

The second lesson taught is that the rights of peaceful and loyal citizens—the acknowledged guaranties of civil liberty—are not to be trifled with, or handled in an arbitrary manner. We acquit the Administration wholly, in its various arrests of individuals and its suppressions of newspapers, of the purpose to do wrong. We believe that in the majority of instances in which they have incarcerated persons in Fort Warren or Fort Lafayette they have done no substantial injustice; we hold, too, that in times of civil war these exceptional proceedings are so often absolutely necessary; but we approve and applaud at the same time the jealousy with which the popular mind always watches such resorts. They should be used only under imperative circumstances; the reasons for them should be made public whenever that is possible; and they should never be suffered to wear a color of caprice or of personal whim. While a poor country editor, for instance, whose sheet does not reach a thousand readers, is suddenly hauled up by the officers of the law for an incautious expression of treason the rich city editor, who speaks to hundreds of thousands, who lies without scruple, and who boldly promotes anarchy, invites military despotism, and vilifies every officer of the Government, should not go scot-free. Such inconsistencies show that the arrests are rather voluntary than imperative; while they strengthen, and even embitter, the natural resentment with which every interference with the operations of courts of justice is regarded.

The Administration will be warned in time, we hope, by the results of the recent elections. It is not too late to repair the past. All the requisite power is still in his hands. The people are good-natured still. They have chastised, not so much in anger, as in hope. They want to see the cause of the Union defended with a vigor worthy of the greatness of the cause; they are as ready as ever they were to do and die in its behalf; but they will no more tolerate rose-water statesmanship, or generals who are afraid to hurt the enemy; or a policy which drifts with events like a piece of cork upon a stream. Action—stern, hearty, energetic, irresistible—is the one demand of the hour, without which we shall be carried into unimaginable difficulties, but with which we can compel an honorable peace long before the trees, which are now stripped and barren, shall resume the green liveries of Spring.

From The Commercial Advertiser.

THE RESULT OF THE ELECTION.

We have met the enemy, and to all seeming have been defeated. While quite disposed to adopt Gen. Wadsworth's counsel, and wait till we hear from the remoter sections of the State, we are free to say that we have no doubt of the election of Mr. Seymour and the entire ticket, with a majority of the members of Congress. Very well. It is the voice of the people, fairly and deliberately uttered, and we submit, with all cheerfulness, for we believe heartily in the sovereignty of an American constituency. We think that they have been misled and deceived, and that before a year has passed they will wish they had pronounced a different verdict. But the present is no less the popular decree and binding upon the minority.

When this Government was framed, and the sovereignty of the people was secured by our matchless Constitution, it was well understood that the people would sometimes err, that they were by no means infallible, and would sometimes yield to sinister influences. But it was no less heartily conceded that as a rule the popular verdict would be a just one, and frequent opportunities of correcting any error into which the people might fall were provided. We are free to add also that we regard yesterday's election as a fair expression of the present opinions and sentiments of at least the people of this city and Brooklyn, to which only our personal observation extended. A more orderly election we never saw, and we doubt if ten fraudulent votes were cast in either city.

We repeat, that while thus declaring our loyal and unqualified submission to the popular will, we none the less regard the verdict which the people of this State appear to have pronounced as harsh and incorrect. Our opponents had the advantage over the Administration. The necessities of its position have been such that it has been compelled to do things that were open to great misrepresentation by its enemies, and it is by virtue of such misrepresentations that they have gained the victory of yesterday. Never before in the history of this Republic has an Administration been similarly circumstanced, driven not only to grapple with a formidable open insurrection, but to treat individual citizens with harshness and severity, and this, too, when it could not explain the reasons for its apparently arbitrary proceedings. It has had to assume also all those adjuncts of a war, which, however just and necessary the war may be, are easily made unpopular, and the instruments of hostility to an Administration, by designing men. And to a very great extent this means of provoking opposition to the Government and of achieving the Democratic triumph of yesterday has been employed by our opponents. The Administration's policy and purpose have been most grossly misrepresented; all its measures have been cavilled at, while the necessities of its position have been carefully kept out of sight. In fact, the President and his Cabinet have been ungenerously dealt with, and for the time the people have been in some degree led to mistrust them.

The three points on which the opponents of the Administration have laid most stress have been the slow progress of the war, the arrests that have been arbitrarily made, and the Emancipation proclamation; and each has had its influence in bringing about the present result. The old Democratic love of Slavery has been fully aroused by the last measure, and some timid men out of the Democratic ranks have been alarmed by the cry of "Radical" and "Abolition," which has been set up in connection with it. Without doubt, the Democracy have wielded this weapon vigorously, skillfully, and effectually. Now that it is no longer necessary to keep up a false alarm and excitement about that Proclamation, the "sober second thought" of the people will be allowed to come into play, and the necessity for that act of Congress and the President's Proclamation under it will be so obvious that the President's course will be sustained by the people of the Empire State, despite their vote of yesterday. It is well known that it is not of choice, but from a conviction of its necessity as a war measure, that the President issued that Proclamation, and there can be doubt that to it, for the same reason, he will adhere, leaving events to do justice to his discernment and patriotism, if the people of this or any other State refuse it to him. The measure is not contrary to the Constitution, is no more adverse to it in principle than the other sections of the Confiscation bill, and is manifestly the most effectual blow that has yet been struck at the rebellion.

Some of the arrests made by the Government have, we are constrained to say, apparently, been indefensible, and if the President will construe the vote of the Empire State yesterday into a hint to be more chary of the exercise of an arbitrary power, we shall not be among those who will regret his interpretation of it. Of course, we may assume that Government has had reasons for its proceedings in this direction which the public have no knowledge of. But admitting this, we still think the power has not always been wisely and discreetly, we fear not always justly, exercised; though we are quite sure no intentional injustice has ever been perpetrated in its use. A little more care in the use of this always dangerous weapon is desirable, and will perhaps result from the course political events have taken in this State.

We believe, however, that the vote of yesterday is mainly an expression of dissatisfaction at the slow progress the Government has made with the War. Had it, even by a stretch of Constitutional power, promptly, vigorously, peremptorily crushed out the rebellion, the State of New-York would have given it a unanimous approval. It is because month after month has passed, and one immense army has been nearly frittered away, without accomplishing any grand and decisive results, that the people have at length wavered in their confidence in the Government and rebuked it by placing opponents of the Administration in power in this State, and given them seats in the National Legislature.

We do not say that this withdrawal of confidence is justifiable. We do not believe that it is. We do not think that any one outside of the Administration and those fully in its confidence has the remotest idea of the magnitude of the task imposed upon the Administration or of the embarrassments by which it has been surrounded. We doubt whether any Administration could have done better than it has done. But the people look only or mainly at results. The difficulties of the position they do not see and cannot comprehend. The preparatory processes are veiled from them, and are necessarily excluded from their calculations and decisions.

But the consequences are the same whether they judge rightly or wrongly. And we have very little doubt that had there been apparent greater vigor in the prosecution of the war, the vote of yesterday, in this State, would have been the reverse of what it was. And we may add the expression of a hope that the Government will take this view of it, and give the country to see, as well as permit it to believe, that it is prepared to go on as vigorously and rapidly as the people wish it to do.

From The Express.

The New-York election does not mean any aid or comfort to the enemy, [n]or any personal hostility to the President. It means a just and Constitutional war, conducted according to the forms of civilization, to put down the rebellion and to restore the Union. It is not a war for emancipating negroes, nor for abolishing State rights, nor for exterminating or subjugating any portion of the American people, but it is a war for bringing enemies in arms under the authority of the Federal Government, and for the supremacy of the national authority under the old flag and Constitution, over all the States of the Union,—a State for every star, and a star for every State.

It strikes us that *The Express* evinces above that very "hostility to the President" which it formally disclaims. Mr. Lincoln, in his Proclamation of Freedom, expressly and earnestly deprecates that very false construction of his Emancipation policy which *The Express* persists in. He says:

"I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy thereof, do hereby Proclaim and Declare that hereafter, as heretofore, the war will be prosecuted for the object of practically restoring the Constitutional relation between the United States and the people thereof, in which States that relation is, or may be, suspended or disturbed," &c., &c.

For eighteen months, the President has prosecuted this war according to the views of *The Express*, annulling the emancipating Proclamations of Gens. Fremont, Hunter, &c., while sustaining the Pro-Slavery fulminations of Gens. Patterson, McClellan, Halleck, Sherman, &c. At last, Mr. Lincoln despairing of success in suppressing the Rebellion by methods so thoroughly tried and proved ineffective, proposes to try the opposite policy—that which recognizes no loyal person as rightfully the chattel of a traitor, but invites every such person to quit serving the Rebels, escape to the Union lines, and be thenceforth FREE. The President, having patiently followed the counsels of his opponents for a year and a half, and found them unconducive to success, now proposes for the first six months of 1863, to pursue the policy ardently commended by his friends. Is it not reasonable that he should do this? Ought not those who have had their own way so far to give *our* policy the far briefer trial demanded? They say, indeed, that the Proclamation of Freedom is merely a "Pope's bull against the comet?" That is to say, it will, in their judgment, have no practical result. But we think very differently, and ask that the experiment be fairly tried. Give it a fair chance! At all events, do not traduce it and libel the President by imputing motives which he so pointedly disclaims. You admit that he is honest: do not attribute to him purposes which he solemnly disavows! He says that he resorts to Emancipation absolutely and only to save the country from destruction, and you should either credit his assertion or squarely brand him as a hypocrite and a falsifier.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Gov. Morehead of Kentucky on the Rebellion.

The Edinburgh arrived on Saturday last, from Glasgow Oct. 15. The British War Minister had pronounced against the recognition of the Confederacy. Two piratical steamers, sailing under the Confederate flag, were reported in the Mediterranean. They had sunk twelve American merchantmen. Gov. Morehead of Kentucky had delivered, in Liverpool, a speech on the Rebellion, which the *London Daily News* subjected to severe criticism. We give the speech entire below.

HISTORY OF AN INTERVIEW OF SOUTHERN POLITICIANS WITH MR. LINCOLN.

The Liverpool Mercury of Oct. 13, contains a speech of ex-Governor Morehead of Kentucky, on the Secession of the Southern States. The following part of it is an important contribution to the history of the months preceding the outbreak of the civil war. Mr. Morehead, after assuring his audience that he was originally a Union man, and opposed to Secession, continued:

When the Legislature of Kentucky, in my absence, elected me unanimously to go as one of the delegates to the Peace Conference, I accepted the office and went to the City of Washington, hoping, as our old mother State, Virginia, had made the call, and as all the Slaveholding States that then remained in the Union would send delegates, and perhaps those in the North would also send delegates, that we might be able to obtain such guarantees as would avert, at least, a fratricidal war. We failed in that. Every offer that was made on the part of the South was indignantly spurned by the representatives from the Northern States. Men said in that Convention that they would see the Union shattered into ten thousand fragments before they would give one solitary guarantee. In that state of affairs, and knowing the course that Mr. Seward—who, it had been announced to us, was to be the Premier of the incoming Administration—had pursued, I met him and I do not deem it improper to say here, as I have said on other occasions, that he pledged his sacred honor that there should be no collision between the North and the South. [Hear, hear.] "Nay," said he, "Governor Morehead," laying his hand on my shoulder to make it more emphatic, "let me once hold the reins of power firmly in my hands, and if I don't settle this matter to the entire satisfaction of the South in sixty days I will give you my head for a football." [Hear, hear.] Although I confess that I had but little confidence in Mr. Seward, I thought it utterly impossible that an honorable man could make pledges of that kind and so shortly afterward violate them in the most shameless manner. Shortly after that Mr. Lincoln came to Washington City in the manner that you have all read of, and his particular and intimate friend, Judge Logan, called to see me before breakfast one morning before I had got out of my bed, and announced to me as a secret the fact and manner of his arrival in Washington, speaking in terms of indignation against those who had advised a course of that sort, and stated at the same time that Mr. Lincoln—with whom I had served in Congress, and with whom I was upon very intimate terms—mentioned my name first of all after he had met him, and desired an interview with me. I said to Judge Logan that I would prefer that other gentlemen should be with me, and not have the interview alone, and he stated that Mr. Lincoln had also named other gentlemen. The gentlemen selected as the persons to meet him were Mr. W. C. Rives, of Virginia, formerly United States Minister to France; Judge Summer, from the same State; Gen. Donovan, from Missouri, who distinguished himself in the Mexican war, and myself and Mr. Guthrie, who had been Secretary of the Treasury in Mr. Pierce's administration. At 12 o'clock his political friends had ascertained that he was in the city, and the room was filled, and Judge Logan came to us, and informed us that we must defer the meeting until we could have it with him alone. Several days elapsed. We did meet him about 9 o'clock at night, and had a conversation of several hours' duration with him. I took occasion shortly afterward, as well as I could, to write down that conversation. The substance of it was about this: Mr. Lincoln commenced the conversation, after receiving us very kindly, by stating that he was accidentaly elected President of the United States: that he had never aspired to a position of that kind; that it had never entered his head; but that from the fact his having made a race for the Senate of the United States with Judge Douglas, in the State of Illinois, his name became prominent, and he was accidentally selected and elected afterward as President of the United States; that running that race in a local election his speeches had been published; and that any one might examine his speeches, and they would find that he had said nothing against the interests of the South. He defied them to point out any one sentence in all the various addresses that he had made in that canvass that could be tortured into enmity against the South, except, he remarked, one expression, namely, that "a house divided against itself must fall; they must either be all Slave or all Free States;" and he said that he explained afterward that that was an abstract opinion, and never intended to be made the basis of his political action. He remarked at the same time that the clause in the Constitution of the United States requiring fugitive slaves to be delivered up was a constitutional provision, was a part of the organic law of the land, and that he would execute that with more fidelity than any Southern man that they could possibly find, and he could not imagine what was the cause of the deep and apparently settled enmity that existed toward him throughout the entire South, looking at me at the time as if to invite an answer from me. I replied that he was very much mistaken if he supposed that the deep pervading feeling throughout the South originated in any personal enmity toward himself; that I did not suppose that there was any feeling of that kind on the part of an individual in the South; that he was the representative of a great party—of a merely sectional party—elected on a platform which they considered would, if carried out, be destructive of their dearest and best rights; and that it was on that account, and that alone—the attempt to throw a common Government, the Government for all the States, in antagonism to the interests of a portion of the very States whose Government it was—which was the cause of the deep and settled feeling which existed throughout the entire South. We appealed to him then to give the guarantees which were demanded by the Southern men in that Peace Conference, representing to him that it was in his power, that he was at that time a power in the State, that he held in the hollow of his hand the destiny of thirty millions of people, that if he said that the guarantee should be made and would make it, there would be no difficulty in carrying out any programme that might be adopted. He said that he was willing to give a constitutional guarantee that Slavery should not be molested in any way, directly or indirectly, in the States; that he was willing to go further, and give a guarantee that it should not be molested in the District of Columbia; that he would go still further, and say that it should not be disturbed in the docks, arsenals, forts, and other places within the slaveholding States; but as for Slavery in the Territories, that his whole life was dedicated in opposition to its extension there; that he was elected by a party which had made that a portion of its platform, and he should consider that he was betraying that party if he ever agreed, under any state of the case, to allow Slavery to be extended in the Territories. We pointed out to him that there was not an acre of territory belonging to the United States, where the foot of a slave could ever tread; that there were natural laws which would forbid Slavery going into New-Mexico, a mountainous region, and the colder regions of the North; and that it was utterly impossible that Slavery could ever extend there; and we denied that a common government had power to make the prohibition, and asked him why, if he was a really true sincere Union man, have an empty prohibition when the laws of nature were a stronger prohibition than any that could be passed by act of Congress? [Hear, hear.] That he waived by saying that he was committed on this subject. Then it was that I replied to him, "Mr. President, you say you were accidentally selected, and elected by a party. You were the candidate of the party; but when you were elected, sir, I thought—I have been taught to believe—that you were the President of the Union. I opposed you, sir," I said to him, "with all the zeal and energy of which I was master. I endeavored to prevent your election, not because I had any personal feelings of enmity toward you, but because I believed that it would lead to the very result we now witness. I opposed you, sir, but you are my President; you have been elected according to the forms of the Constitution, and you are the President of the people of the United States, and I think that some little deference is due to the opinions of those who constitute the majority, according to the vote that had been polled, of 1,100,000 men in the United States." He at once rather briskly said: "If he was a minority President he was not the first, and that at all events he had obtained more votes than we could muster for any other man." I think, as near as I can recollect, those are about his identical words. I responded at once to him that I did not intend to recall to him that he was a minority President, but simply to announce the broad fact that he was the President, not of the men who voted for him, but of the whole people of the United States, and that of the wishes and feelings and interests of the whole people of the United States—the party with 1,100,000 majority as well as the minority party by whom he was elected, ought to be consulted by him. Gen. Donovan here interposed and presented three alternative propositions to him. First, that he might remain perfectly idle and passive, and let the disintegration of the States go on as it had gone on; second, give guarantees such as were asked, and bring the whole power of his Administration to bear in obtaining those guarantees; or, third, resort to coercion and attempt to force the seceding States into obedience. He illustrated very distinctly and clearly those three propositions. When the conversation had slackened a little, I ventured to appeal to him, in a manner in which I never appealed to any other man and never expect to do again. I said that as to the last proposition I desired to say one word—that I trusted and prayed to God that he would not resort to coercion; that, if he did, the history of his Administration would be written in blood, and all the waters of the Atlantic Ocean could never wash it from his hands. ["Hear, hear," and applause.] He asked me what I would do, and if I meant by coercion the collecting of the revenue and the taking back of the forts which he said belonged to the United States. I replied that that was the only mode in which it was possible that he could, under the Constitution, resort to coercion—by an attempt to collect the revenue and to take back the forts. He had placed himself in a chair with rounds to it, with his feet upon the highest round—a long, lanky man, with very large side whiskers, with his elbows upon his knees, and his hands upon the sides of his face, in an attitude of listening, and when he would speak he would drop his hands and raise his head. Dropping his hands and raising his head, he said he would tell me a little anecdote which had happened when he first came to the bar. An old man, he said, had applied to him to bring a suit, and made out a capital case, as he thought, but when the evidence was detailed before the Jury it was the worst case that he had ever listened to, and while the evidence was going on the old man came listening to the evidence himself, and whispered in his ear, "Guv it up." [Laughter.] "Now," said he, "Governor, wouldn't this be 'guvin' it up'?" I assure you, Mr. Chairman, I don't present it in any light different from that in which it actually occurred—none whatever. I said to him, "Mr. President, it may said that it would be 'guvin' it up,' but hadn't you better 'guv it up' without bloodshed than drench this land with blood, and then have to 'guv it up'?" [Applause.] He then asked what he was to do with his oath of office. He said he had sworn to see the laws faithfully executed, and, addressing himself to me, he said: "I would like to know from you what I am to do with my oath of office." I said to him that he had taken a solemn oath to see the laws faithfully executed; but that Congress was then in session, and application had been made to Congress to give to the President of the United States the power to collect the revenue by armed vessels outside of the ports, and Congress had refused to give that power. "If," I said, "Congress fails to give the necessary power, Mr. President, to you to collect the revenue by vessels outside the ports, how are you to collect it? Do you think that you can send a Collector to the port of Charleston, to the port of Savannah or of New-Orleans to collect the revenue there? Is it not an impossibility, and does your oath bind you to do a thing that is impossible? As to the forts, that is a matter within your discretion, Sir. You can withdraw the troops if you please. You are the Commander-in-Chief, and it belongs to you either to keep them there or to withdraw them totally, and prevent a collision, and a consequent deadly and ruinous war." "Well," said he, raising himself again, "I will only answer you by telling you a little anecdote which struck me—excuse me," says he, "a little anecdote which struck me as you were going on. It is from Esop's Fables, and, doubtless, in your schoolboy days you have read it. Esop, you know," says he, "illustrates great principles often by making mute animals speak and act, and according to him there was a lion once that was desperately in love with a beautiful lady, and he courted the lady, and the lady became enamored of him and agreed to marry him, and the old people were asked for their consent. They were afraid of the power of the lion, with his long and sharp claws and his tusks, and they said to him: 'We can have no objection to so respectable a personage as you, but our daughter is frail and delicate, and we hope that you will submit to have your claws cut off and your tusks drawn, because they might do very serious injury to her.' The lion submitted, being very much in love. His claws were cut off and his tusks drawn, and they took clubs then and knocked him on the head." [Laughter.] I replied, I think, about in substance this—that it was an exceedingly interesting anecdote, and very *apropos*, but not altogether a satisfactory answer to me, and then said to him, "Mr. Lincoln, this to me, sir, is the most serious and all absorbing subject that has ever engaged my attention as a public man. I deprecate and look with horror upon a fratricidal war. I look to the injury that it is to do, not only to my own section—that I know is to be desolated and drenched in blood—but I look to the injury that it is to the cause of humanity itself, and I appeal to you, apart from these jests, to lend us your aid and countenance in averting a calamity like that." Before he replied Mr. Rives of Virginia, got up. We had before that, conversed sitting in a semi-circle round the President; but Mr. Rives rose from his chair, and, with a dignity and eloquence that I have seldom heard surpassed in the course of my life, he appealed to him. I could not pretend to give even the substance of his speech, but I remember that he told him that he was then a very old man; that there never had been a throb of his heart that was not in favor of the perpetuation of the Union; that he came there with a hope and a wish to perpetuate it, and that all his efforts had been exerted in endeavoring to procure such guaranties as would perpetuate it; but that he desired to say to him—and he said it with a trembling voice—in order that he might know, and not say thereafter that he was not fully warned, that he agreed with every word I had said with regard to the horrors of this anticipated war, and that if he did resort to coercion, Virginia would leave the Union and join the seceding States. "Nay, Sir," he said, "old as I am, and dearly as I have loved this Union, in that event I go, with all my heart and soul." Mr. Lincoln jumped up from his chair, as Mr. Rives was standing, advanced one step toward him and said, "Mr. Rives, Mr. Rives, if Virginia will stay in I will withdraw the troops from Fort Sumter. Mr. Rives stepped back and said: "Mr. President, I have no authority to speak for Virginia. I am one of the humblest of her sons; but if you do that, it will be one of the wisest things you have ever done. Do that, and give us guaranties, and I can only promise you that whatever influence I possess shall be exerted to promote the Union, and to restore it to what it was." We then all of us got up and were standing. I was on the outer circle. He said: "Well, gentlemen, I have been wondering very much whether, if Mr. Douglas or Mr. Bell had been elected President, you would have dared to talk to him as freely as you have to me." I did not exactly hear the answer, but I am told that Mr. Guthrie answered him about in this way: "Mr. President, if General Washington occupied the seat that you will soon fill, and it had been necessary to talk to him as we have to you to save such a Union as this, I for one should talk to him as we have to you." [Hear, hear.] That closed the conversation.

FROM WASHINGTON

Special Dispatches to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 30, 1862.

IMPORTANT ARRESTS AND CAPTURES.

Two ladies belonging to the first families of Virginia. Mrs. Turner, who is hard upon 70 years of age, and Miss Buckner, a tall and comely person, not long out of her teens, were arrested to-day as they were journeying toward their home at St. Bernard, near Salem, Fauquier County, in company with a gentleman known under the surprising name of Buck Bailey.

They were formidably armed with protections and passes from Major-Generals and Provost-Marshals, and with a certificate of loyalty as strong as words could make it from a Cabinet Minister. Notwithstanding these, certain shrewd persons in the employ of the War Department had their suspicions aroused, and followed the two heavily-loaded wagons, in which, as their permit allowed, they were taking "a few articles for the use of the family."

Further investigation disclosed the fact that a part of the cargo consisted of letters from Rebels here to Rebels there. The young lady wore a huge bustle, describable by the profane as double-decked, in which 300 ounces of quinine were packed—the travelers having purchased not less than $650 worth of this article so handy to have in the family.

Miss Buckner and the Buck Bailey, who is supposed to be a spy, are in the Old Capitol Prison. The old lady, in consideration of her age, is lodged more comfortably. As a specimen of the correspondence which these F. F. V.'s carried on their persons, we extract the following memorandum of a visit to "Southern friends" in New-York, from a letter to Mrs. Peyton of Gordonsville:

"Sister, who returned from New-York last week, found that our cause has more friends there than she had imagined. The feeling against this Government is very strong, so much so that they expect to have bloodshed in their streets before Christmas."

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 31, 1862.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The President is getting together the raw material for his Message, which may now be said to be fairly upon the stocks. He gives some portion of each day to its preparation.

ARREST OF DRUGGISTS.

Three druggists have been arrested for selling, with guilty knowledge, the contraband medicines found upon the person of Miss Buckner, the young woman arrested yesterday. Bailey, their escort, has preached here.

INTERNAL REVENUE DECISION.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided, in answer to inquiries from the Rev. A. Waterbury, Petersburg, Rensselaer County, that marriage certificates come within the meaning of the fifth clause of the Excise law, relating to forms of certificates of any other description than those mentioned in Schedule B, and are therefore subject to the ten-cent stamp. The Commissioner has also decided that a dealer who sells soap, candles, starch, or tea by the box, or salt by the wagon-load, to consumers, is not a wholesale dealer under the law, unless he sells to those who buy to sell again, in which case he must take out a wholesale dealer's license. Owners of planing mills, receiving lumber to be planed, dressed, or matched for flooring by them, they merely charging their customers for their labor upon the same, are not liable to tax under the law.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3, 1862.

THE SURRENDER OF HARPER'S FERRY.

The report is current in circles likely to be well informed, that Gen. Halleck testified before the Military Commission, which has substantially concluded its investigation of the surrender of Harper's Ferry, that that post might and should have been relieved. There is reason to believe that more than one living General is also somewhat seriously implicated by t

evidence. It is not true, as stated, that Col. Miles is altogether exonerated.

GEN. ROSECRANS'S COMMISSION.

The commission of Gen. Rosecrans, as Major-General, has been dated back to the 21st of March, 1862, the time when he ceased to command the Department of Western Virginia. This has been done partly as a reward of the gallantry and success of that officer, and partly to enable him to outrank the Major-Generals who will have to serve under him in his new department.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 3, 1862.

ARREST OF REBEL MAIL CARRIERS.

This morning, four Rebel mail carriers, named Theo. Dent, J. R. Bateman, R. I. Montgomery, and J. J. Laney, with Dr. Hardie, who was acting as their pilot into Richmond, were arrested near Fishtown, Md., after having made an unsuccessful attempt to cross the Potomac.

They had in their possession a large Rebel mail, containing letters directed to Alabama, Virginia, and other Rebel States, and late issues of papers published at Port Tobacco, Md. Bateman is an express agent in the Rebel service, and important papers were found in his possession.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 4, 1862.

THE RECENT OPERATIONS ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

The total summing up of military news from the Upper Potomac for the past week may be made as follows. The cavalry vanguard of our army, with a few supporting sections of flying artillery, has been constantly in sight of the rebel rear guard, similarly provided. These forces have occasionally amused each other by artillery practice, but there has not been any serious hindrance to the retreat of the main rebel command to its base of operations and supplies.

A PORTION OF STUART'S CAVALRY STILL IN MARYLAND.

The Government was surprised to-day by the receipt of an official telegram apprising it of the fact that a detachment of Stuart's cavalry, 200 or 300 strong, was still concealed in the woods near Poolesville, Md., and had been there ever since they galloped around the army of the Upper Potomac, having been unable to cross back again with the rest.

ADDITIONAL PAYMASTER.

William Collamer, son of Senator Collamer, has been appointed an additional Paymaster in the army.

FRAUDS IN THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Frauds have recently been discovered in the Quartermaster's Department, and some of the guilty persons have been arrested. As usual, the crying sin of Nepotism made a part of the case. In one instance, the brother of a contractor who had been in the habit of receiving double his dues, was the man who audited his accounts.

MILITARY COMMISSION LABORS.

The military commission of which Gen. Hunter is President has at length delivered its report to the Secretary of War and adjourned over till Thursday, when other business will be brought before it. It is still believed that the first subject of investigation will be some of the numerous charges against Gen. Fitz John Porter.

ARREST OF A SPY.

Wm. R. Stone of Co. G, 7th Virginia Cavalry, was arrested to-day while prowling about Rockville, where he has for the last three days been living with a noted Secessionist. Abundant testimony was furnished that he is a spy in the Rebel service.

ARREST OF TRAITORS.

Marshal Embry and Edward K. Davis were arrested by our pickets to-day. They gave a very unsatisfactory account of themselves, and when asked to take the oath of allegiance positively refused.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 5, 1862.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT ARREST.

The War Department detectives who have been investigating affairs in the vicinity of Fairfax Court-House, have arrested and put in prison Jacob New, Nachman Whitehead, —— Dennison, and a negro named Francis Arnold. New is a sutler at Gen. Sigel's headquarters, who had the other culprits in his employ. The negro was Gen. Sigel's cook. Goods of all descriptions were sent from New-York consigned to the cook, who helped them through our lines to the Rebels. Four trunks were seized, which were filled with shoulder-straps for Rebel officers, gold lace, etc. Seventy-four swords were found on the premises which were supposed to have been manufactured in Germany as they bore the mark U. S. C., supposed to stand for "Upper Saxe Coburg." The negro confessed the whole transaction, and gave the names of the sellers of the contraband goods in New-York, who will be arrested. The guilty parties had twelve stolen horses in their possession.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 30, 1862.

CLAIMS FOR SERVICES OF DECEASED SOLDIERS.

The following circular has been issued from the Adjutant-General's office:

Numerous applications are addressed to this office relative to the service of deceased volunteers and officers. Fraudulent claims have been facilitated by information procured from the public offices, and to guard against such impositions and secure the rights of discharged soldiers, or heirs of deceased soldiers, no information as to the service, discharge, or death of deceased officers or soldiers will be furnished, except to those who shall show themselves entitled to it. Hence, in applications for information, where it can be used as a basis of claim against the Government, or for the prejudice of innocent persons, the following conditions must be complied with:

First: The identity of the soldier must be proved.

Second: Heirs and representatives must show that they are such. In these cases the proof may be by applicants from credible and disinterested persons, certified to be such by an acting Justice or Notary, whose official character should also be made to appear.

Third: Where an agent acts he must produce his authority in each individual case, coupled with proof of that of the party who empowers him in the manner above indicated.

Fourth: Where the object is to obtain pay or allowances, the application must be made to the officer of the Government, under whose direction payment would be made. Where this officer is satisfied of the right of the claimant, he will call on the Adjutant-General for any information necessary to perfect the claim, which if found on the records, will be furnished to him, but not to the party concerned.

Fifth: Where the affidavits or other evidence proceed from a foreign country, the official character of the magistrate, or acting officer before whom they are taken, must be verified by a Minister or Consul of the United States resident in the country where such evidence originates—the verification to be in all cases under the hand and official seal of such Minister or Consul.

Sixth: Applications for certificates under the seal of the War Department, to be used in foreign countries, will only be entertained when coming from the highest representative of the foreign country through the Department of State. All the facts connected with the subject of inquiry should be communicated, particularly the full name, rank, regiment, and company of the soldier, when and where he was last heard from, and the names of the officers under whom he served.

L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 31, 1862.

SUPREME COURT JUSTICE.

David Davis of Illinois has been appointed by President Lincoln an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. He is assigned to the VIth Judicial District.

REBELS RUNNING OFF THEIR SLAVES.

The Star says:

"We have trustworthy information from parties just from Cuba that the steamer Blanche, on her late trip from Texas to the port of Mulatto, Cuba, carried in addition to her cargo of cotton quite a number of Texan slaves with their owners, who promptly sold them to Cuban planters; and also that several "Secesh" families, arriving from New-Orleans and its vicinity, are bringing with them numbers of slaves. It will be remembered that the steamer Blanche ran her cargo to Cuba under the British flag, —but previously known for many years to have covered a cargo of slaves for the Cuban market. A Spanish man-of-war, the Blasco de Garay, is said to have landed more or less of the slaves entering the island from the vicinity of New-Orleans."

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2, 1862.

SOLDIERS' ALLOTMENTS.

Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, one of the New-York allotment commissioners, has just arrived here bringing with him the allotment rolls of forty of the additional regiments of that State under the new levy. These allotments of pay amount to three millions of dollars per annum—an average of nearly ten dollars a month for every man making an allotment for the benefit of his family. The rolls of other regiments, under the late call, are not yet completed.

THE POSTAGE CURRENCY.

The National Bank Note Company having brought the daily delivery of postage currency up to $58,000, there is now a slight falling off, owing to the process of some changes in the arrangements, but this will soon be recovered, and the daily delivery of currency carried up to $100,000.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 3, 1862.

DESERTER TO BE SHOT.

The President has approved the sentence of a Court-Martial, convened at St. Augustine, condemning Private William W. Lunt, Company I, 9th Maine Volunteers, to be shot to death for desertion to the enemy's lines without arms and accouterments and for highway robbery.

THE RECENT PRIZE CAPTURES.

Rear Admiral Dupont, in communicating to the Navy Department the circumstances attending the capture of the British steamers Scotia, Anglia, and Owachita, and the destruction of the Marita, says:

The crew of the Scotia were in a state of intoxication, so that they became almost unmanageable, and Acting Volunteer Lieut. Conroy ordered them to be transferred on board the Restless and put in irons. The Anglia when captured was almost out of coal, and was sent by Capt. Godon, senior officer off Charleston, to Port Royal, to be supplied. This is the same vessel which attempted to enter Charleston in September, and being headed off, succeeded in making her escape through the darkness.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 4, 1862.

APPOINTMENT OF PURCHASING COMMISSIONERS.

Col. Robert Allen, Quartermaster U. S. A., has been announced as Chief Purchasing Quartermaster, and Col. T. J. Haines, Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. A., as Chief Purchasing Commissary for the Departments of the Missouri, the Tennessee, and the North-West.

INQUIRY INTO THE CONDUCT OF GEN. BUELL.

The Secretary of War has ordered a Military Commission to be organized to inquire into the conduct of Major-Gen. Buell in reference to his permitting the invasion of Kentucky by Gen. Bragg; his failure to relieve Munfordsville, and allowing its capture by the enemy; his conduct during the battle of Perryville; his suffering the forces of Gen. Bragg to escape from Kentucky without capture or loss, in attacking them; and his operations in the States of Kentucky and Tennessee—the Court to be held at Cincinnati.

PROMOTION OF COL. ELLET.

The appointment of Brigadier-General has been conferred on Col. Alfred W. Ellet, who distinguished himself so greatly in the operations of the ram fleet on the Mississippi, and he has been authorized to raise a volunteer marine brigade, to serve with the ram fleet, in conjunction with the gunboats, on the Western waters. The son of the late Col. Charles Ellet who was wounded in the engagement at Memphis has been appointed Colonel in the brigade.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 5, 1862.

Sigel's cavalry, supported by artillery, was attacked at New-Baltimore to-day by Rebel cavalry with several cannon. After a brisk skirmish the Rebels were repulsed and driven some distance by Col. Wyndham. No casualties reported. Fighting, probably nothing more than skirmishing, is reported from the center and right.

Information from Manassas Junction.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 5, 1862.

Information from Manassas Junction this morning says that the portion of Gen. Sickles's command sent forward to look after the Orange and Alexandria Railroad found it in better condition than was anticipated to a point nearly up to Catlett's Station. The railroad bridge at Broad Run was found partially burned by the Rebels, and its supports partly sawed through. It can, however, be easily and quickly repaired. Kettle Run Bridge was found uninjured.

Our troops hold the country in the vicinity of Bristoville, and have driven in the patrolling Rebel parties upon Warrenton Junction. They, however, continue to scout down as low as Catlett's Station, and will doubtless destroy the Cedar Run Bridge, if they have not already done so.

The Manassas Railroad is in pretty good working order clear up to Thoroughfare Gap.

Information received last night indicates that the total Rebel force at Warrenton Junction is not more than 3,000 infantry, with corresponding numbers of cavalry and artillery.

A "Rapid and Important" Movement—In the Enemy's Country—No White Loyalty—Female Rebels—The Negroes—Snicker's Gap—A Skirmish—Captured and Recaptured the Same Day—The Cavalry—Rebels Falling Back—The Fight at Snicker's Gap—Serious Loss through Misapprehension of an Order.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ON THE RIGHT FRONT, NEAR ASHBY'S GAP, VA., Tuesday, Nov. 4, 1862.

When the army started, a General high in authority objected to any mention of it through the press. The movement was to be "rapid and important." Publication would forewarn the enemy. As usual, the telegraphic censors refused to pass dispatches concerning it to the New-York journals. As usual, too, Baltimore and Washington papers, issued under the very eye of the Government, within a few hours of the enemy's lines, were permitted to publish minute details.

The "importance" of the movement the future will determine. Its "rapidity" is such that on the ninth day after crossing the Potomac our infantry advance is at Ashby's Gap. This pass through the Blue Ridge is 30 miles south of Harper's Ferry (our starting-point) and 20 north of Manassas Gap. We are only nine miles from the Manassas Railroad, and shall shortly change our base of supplies to that line.

Already we are as really in the enemy's country as we could be in Mississippi or South Carolina. Our troops, fresh from the warm welcome they enjoyed in Maryland, see this contrast, and spoil the Egyptians accordingly. Their drafts upon the orchards, hen-roosts, corn-cribs and fence-rails, which soldiers never spare, are astonishingly heavy. I think if Pharaoh had seen his homestead passed over by a hungry hostile army, he would have let the people go.

I have not heard a single white Virginian, male or female, profess loyalty, since we left the Potomac. Wherever private property is taken for the Army the owner, if loyal, is furnished with a receipt entitling him to payment; if disloyal, he has no redress. Under this pressure many profess a sort of loyal neutrality or neutral loyalty; but I have met no unconditional Unionists.

The women and children, as usual, tell the truth without disguise. At Woodgrove, the other night, a young woman, who said she professed to be a Christian of the Baptist mode, declared she had no aspirations for heaven if any Yankees were there. She would willingly lay down her life for the cause. She would be proud to kiss the dirtiest and raggedest soldier in the Rebel army. "Have you seen any Rebel pickets this morning?" another was asked at Upperville yesterday. She replied, with intense indignation, "Why do you call them Rebels?" "As you please, Madam; what do you call them?" "I call them Southern heroes, Sir!"

The slaves come into our lines, act as guides, and give whatever information they can. "Which side are you on, boys?" asked Gen. Gorman of a large party standing on the roadside to see the column pass. "The Union, Sir, *of course*," responded half a dozen voices. "Do you want to carry information to the Rebels?" inquired an officer of another, who asked a pass to go home, outside of our lines. "Not I. We are no friends to them. Your army is all our hope, Sir." "Well, uncle" (to the gray-headed patriarch who tottered around to the farm-house-gate with my horse this morning), "are you a Rebel, like everybody else here?" "No, Sir, what should *I* be a Rebel for? I should have come to you all before, but a good many colored people who did were brought back when Harper's Ferry was taken, and are worse off than if they had staid at home. So I'm just watching and waiting."

Even this old negro, almost ready to tumble into the grave, could not repress his aspiration for liberty. There are four millions of his race to-day, whose condition he exactly describes, who with him are "watching and waiting." I have never yet encountered one, however ignorant and degraded, who failed to manifest an interest in the war—who did not recognize our troops as friends.

Our army has moved southward on three parallel roads. In the right column—Gen. Couch's Corps, with Fitz John Porter bringing up the rear—we have been feeling our way cautiously, clinging to the foot of the Blue Ridge, on its east side, in sight daily of the enemy's cavalry, but driving them back without fighting. The crest of the ridge, commanding the whole country to the Kittoctin and Bull Run Mountains, gives the Rebels a fine opportunity to watch the progress of our army. Our troops from the valleys look up the mountain side, to see only here and there a stray Rebel, and everywhere the wonderful tints of Autumn.

On Sunday morning we reached Snicker's Gap. It is a broad, easy pass, through which the Leesburg and Winchester turnpike crosses the mountain. The enemy held it with artillery and cavalry, but fell back without a fight as two of Hooker's brigades, with Pettit's Battery, moved up and occupied the summit. From the crest, looking westward, we saw, three miles away, the deep gorge, between two wooded hills, through which the Shenandoah passes; and beyond, the turnpike, stretching off, broad and smooth, for a third of a mile, then plunging into a belt of woods. Just on the edge of the woods, a signal flag was waving, evidently to communicate to the troops lying under the hill, nearer to us but hidden from view, our movements upon the summit.

The Rebels supposed we designed crossing the Shenandoah, and prepared to dispute our passage. Out of the woods poured a column of their infantry, completely filling the section of road which we could see, then passing out of sight under the hill. Following them came another column, which disappeared at the same point. Then a third moved out, also coming toward us. At this moment one of their light guns, much nearer than the infantry, opened upon us. It threw four shells, but they all fell short, and exploded 500 yards in front of us.

Pettit, who had his guns upon the crest, could not receive this salute in silence. Giving one of his 10-pound Parrotts a great elevation, he sighted it himself, and fired. The Rebel column in the road was three and a half miles away, but he dropped the shell right into the midst of it. It exploded; there was a white puff of smoke; in a moment it lifted, and showed the dense column rushing back into the woods. There was no more fighting during the day. The Rebel force, which Gen. Hancock estimated at 10,000, held its position, but made no attempt to dispossess us. Gen. Sykes, with his Regulars, remained to hold the Gap, and our column moved on. Reports have come forward that Gen. Sykes had a skirmish yesterday, in which he lost about 20 men, but held his position.

On Sunday, Major O'Neil, Gen. Meagher's Chief of Staff, started to take a message to Gen. Burnside, a few miles to our left. A short ride brought him in sight of a squad of cavalry. They were dressed in our blue, regulation overcoats, and the Major, supposing them to belong to Pleasanton's force, rode up to them. They proved to be a party of Stuart's cavalry, and he was captured "before he knew it." As Major O'Neil is only just out of a Richmond prison, his prospect was a disheartening one. The delighted Rebels sent him to their headquarters, a church in Bloomfield, under guard of a Lieutenant and two men.

They went into Bloomfield, but the church was closed. "I wonder where our forces are," said the Rebel officer. "Ah, here they are; guard the prisoner while I ride down to them." And he galloped down the street to a company of cavalry riding in. Just as he reached them, they leveled their carbines and commanded him to surrender. He had made the same mistake with Major O'Neil, and ridden into our cavalry instead of his own. He surrendered at discretion. The two men whom he left to guard the prisoner, seeing his fate, galloped away; but they also ran into another party of our cavalry, and were likewise captured. So, after spending three hours in the hands of the Rebels, Major O'Neil found himself once more in our lines, and three prisoners with him.

It is pleasant, if only for variety, to be able to commend our cavalry. On this whole march Pleasanton has been far in front, scouring the country, engaging and driving out the enemy. Every day we hear the pounding of his guns, and the retreating guns of the enemy. Every day we meet his prisoners going back to the rear. This plan of massing the cavalry and leaving the army entirely without it, imposes a great deal of unusual and severe picket duty upon the infantry, but the cavalry, this time, has been doing an excellent work.

The Rebels were here in force just before our arrival yesterday, but they skirmished a little with our advance, and then fell back before our line of battle and Pleasanton's force. A part of them have gone through the Gap; the rest passed down on the east side of the mountain, toward Gordonsville.

The weather is clear, but extremely cold for campaigning.

Gen. Burns has been assigned to a division in Wilcox's corps. Col. Owen of the 69th Pennsylvania succeeds him in the command of his brigade. Gen. Howard, at the latest advices, had so far recovered that he hoped to rejoin the army this week.

Later.—Particulars have been received of the skirmish at Snicker's Gap yesterday. Gen. Fitz John Porter sent a reconnoissance through the gap, down toward the river on the west side, to find the position of the enemy. It was under command of Lieut.-Col Sarjeant of the 1st Massachusetts Cavalry, and consisted of 40 men of his regiment, with the 6th, 7th, 10th and 14th Regular Infantry.

As the river was approached, the whole force were ordered to deploy as skirmishers. All obeyed except the 14th Regulars, who, through misapprehension of the orders, charged down the hill to the river in line of battle.

They went down with a rush and a cheer, but just as they reached the water's edge, a masked battery on the other bank of the river opened on them with shell and canister. They were ordered to fall on their faces, and drawn off as soon as possible, but they suffered a loss of about 8 killed and more than 20 wounded. The only officers lost were Capt. Pratt of the 1st Mass. Cavalry, killed, and Lieut. Perry, Company C, of the 14th Regulars, severely wounded. The following is a partial list of our additional casualties:

KILLED—Five enlisted men of the 14th Regulars.

WOUNDED—Corp. Harris, Co. G, 1st Mass. Cav., foot; —— Robinson, Co. G, 1st Mass. Cav., foot; Sergt. B. E. Ingersoll, Co. E, 14th Reg., hip; John O'Brien, Co. H, 14th Reg., foot; John Higgins, Co. D, 14th Reg., finger; Donald McKay, Co. H, 6th Reg., arm, badly; Alfred Jones, Co. D, 14th Reg., head; Jeremiah McAuliffe, Co. D, 14th Reg., leg; Jos. Enright, Co. D, 14th Reg., thigh; Granville O. Caswell, Co. C, 14th Reg., both legs; James M. Simpson, Co. D, 14th Reg., groin; S. H. Sipe, Co. B, 14th Reg., shoulder; Charles Mosier, Co. B, leg and shoulder; John Powell, Co. D, 14th Reg., foot.

Gen. D. H. Hill's division of Rebels left this place at 2 o'clock last evening.

Sully's Brigade of Gorman's Division is now absent on a reconnoissance, to examine Ashby's Gap, and occupy it if practicable.

A. D. R.

Manassas Railroad Reached—Pleasanton in Manassas Gap—Gorman in Ashby's Gap—The Entire Rebel Army Beyond the Shenandoah.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PIEDMONT, Five Miles East of Manassas Gap, Tuesday, Nov. 4—6 p. m.

Since closing my letter of to-day, I have ridden to this station on the Manassas Railroad. A small detachment of Pleasanton's cavalry occupied it last night, but withdrew this morning. To-day his entire force came down from Upperville, fighting as usual, his horse artillery driving back the enemy.

The Rebels resisted with one light gun and one heavy one, but Pleasanton pressed them across the railroad, and is now two miles from here toward the Gap.

According to the inhabitants, all the Rebel army in this vicinity has retreated through Manassas Gap. Pleasanton will occupy the Gap this evening, and learn definitely in regard to it.

Couch's Division of Sumner's Corps has just occupied Ashby's Gap, and our pickets extend within a mile of the Shenandoah. D. H. Hill's Corps retreated through the Gap before him, and Jackson is also in the same vicinity. Thus the entire Rebel army seems to be again west of the Blue Ridge.

The Manassas Railroad is but little damaged. It is believed that supply trains from Alexandria will be able to run to Manassas Gap within the next three days.

A. D. R.

THE MARKETS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....Nov. 5.

2,000 U. S. 6s '81 Reg....104½	300 Hud. R. RR.............77¾
5,000 U. S. 6s '81 Coup....104½	300 do.............77¾
5,000 do.............104½	400 do.............77¾
1,000 Tr. 7 3-10 ₱ ct.N.B 104½	50 do.............s30 77¾
5,000 do.............105	225 Harlem RR.............21¾
5,000 do.............105¼	250 Harlem RR. Pref.....49
5,000 U. S. 6s 1-yr. Cert.. 99¾	150 Reading RR.............[illegible]
6,100 Tenn. S. 6s '90......55	200 do.............78
15,000 Missouri State 6s... 53	160 do.............s3 77½
10,000 do.............b5 53½	25 Ch. B. & Qu. RR..........92½
3,000 Cal. Large Bds., 7s..113	95 do.............92
4,000 Ind. S. 6s W. L. ex int 97	100 Michigan Cen. R. R.......91
500 N. Y. Central 6s.....[illegible]	100 do.............s30 91
2,000 E. RR. 4th M. Bds.101½	100 do.............b30 91
5,000 E. RR. 5th M. Bds. 99	400 do.............91
1,000 Hud. Riv. RR.3dM.101½	200 do.............91
2,000 Hud. Riv. RR.C.Bs. 97	100 do.............b30 91
2,000 Harlem 1st M. Bs..105½	200 Mich. S. & N. In. RR. 43
1,000 C., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c.Bs.116	400 do.............43
12,000 Mich.So.2dM.ex int 94½	700 do.............43
1,000 Goshen Branch Bs.104	50 do.............b30 43
1,000 Alt.&T.H.2dM.Pre. 91	100 Mich. S. & N. In. G. S. 85
15,500 Alt. & T. H. Inc. Bs. 69	100 do.............b30 85
10,000 do.............b60 69	250 do.............85
3,000 Chi.&N.W.S.F.Bs..100	50 do.............85
7,000 Chi.&N.W.O.B.Ex. 90	8 do.............84
10,000 Chi.&N.W. As. Bs. 53	5 Panama R. R.............155
5,000 do.............[illegible]	200 Ill. Cen. R. R. Scrip... 81
3,000 Chi. & R. I. R.R.Bs.110	350 do.............b30 81
2,000 Clev. & Tol. S. F.Bs.103	100 do.............81
1,000 Clev. & Pitts. 4th M. 74	100 do.............81
10 Ocean Bank.............87	200 Cleve. & Pitts. R. R... 40
6 Bank of the Republic.100	100 do.............b30 39
78 Del. & Hud. C. Co....112	250 do.............39
50 Nicaragua Transit Co.. 5	200 do.............39
25 P. M. S. Co.......b30 125	1700 do.............40
50 do.............opg 124	31 Cleve. C. & Cin. R. R.138
450 N. Y. Cen. R. R.......105	150 Gal. & Chic. R. R.....85
200 do.............104	9 do.............85
100 do.............s30 104	200 Clev. & Tol. R. R.b30 70
650 do.............104	200 do.............70
200 Erie Railway.............64	100 do.............b30 70
500 do.............64	100 do.............70
100 do.............b30 64	200 do.............70
200 do.............64	400 Chic. & R. I. R.R.b30 82
2000 do.............64	200 do.............82
750 do.............s30 64	100 do.............82
150 do.............b30 64	150 do.............82
210 do.............s60 64	100 do.............s60 82
650 do.............s30 64	73 Del. L. & W. R. R...115
350 Erie Railway Pref.... 91	

SECOND BOARD.

5,000 U. S. 5s, '74, Coup.. 93	50 N. Y. Central RR.....104
6,000 U. S. 6s, '61, Reg....102	200 Erie Rail. Pref....b30 91
5,000 U. S. 6s 1-year Cert. 99	10 Hudson River RR.......77
15,000 Missouri State 6s... 53	100 Harlem RR.............21
5,000 do.............b10 53	25 Mich. Central RR........91
5,000 Erie RR. 4th Mort.101	100 do.............91
2,000 P., F. W. & C.2d M. 95	100 Mi. So. & N. In. R.R.. 43
2,000 P., F. W. & C. 3d M. 78	200 Mi.So.&N.In.Guar.St. 85
30 Bank of the Republic.100	100 do.............s30 84
40 Ocean Bank.............87	100 Ill.Cen.R.R.Scrip..s10 81
25 Tradesmen's Bank....104	50 do.............81
250 Pac. Mail Steam Co...124	500 Cleve. & Pitts. R.R... 40
100 Nicaragua Trans. Co.. 5	50 Galena & Chic. R.R..... 85
200 Erie Railway.......s10 64	50 do.............s60 84
1200 do.............64	450 Cleve. and Tol. R.R.... 70
100 do.............b30 64	200 do.............b30 70
200 do.............s30 64	100 Chic. & R. Isl. R.R... 82
200 do.............s10 64	200 Pitts., Ft.W. & Chic.. 57
200 do.............64	100 Chic.,Bur. & Quin.R.. 92

Money Market

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 5—P. M.

The stock movement of the day has not been important, the election having had, apparently, no further influence. At the opening the bears appeared disposed to sell the leading shares, but being met freely by the bulls, the market became firmer. At the close of the morning Board, however, the quotations again showed signs of weakness. At the Second Board there was a moderate activity, with rather better prices than prevailed between the Boards. The greatest activity of the day has been in Erie common, of which some 8,000 to 10,000 shares have sold at 64@65 ₱ cent, closing late in the day at 64¼ bid. After the Second Board the market was generally well sustained. The most prominent stock was Pittsburgh, of which some 3,000 shares were sold at 40¼@40½. Galena was strong at 85¾, and for Michigan Southern Guaranteed 85 regular, and 84¾ seller ten, for 1,000 shares. At the close the market had an upward tendency, with very few stocks offered. The quotations were, United States 6s of 1881, 103¾@104¼; 7.30 Notes, 105@105½; Demand Notes, 125¾@126; American Gold, 130¾@131; Tennessee 6s, 55@56; Missouri 6s, 53¾@54; Pacific Mail, 124¼@124¾; New-York Central, 104¼@104¾; Erie Railway, 64¾@64¾; Erie Preferred, 91¼@91½; Hudson River, 77¼@77¾; Harlem, 21¼@21¾; Harlem Preferred, 49¼; Michigan Central, 91¼@91¾; Michigan Southern, 43¼@43¾; Michigan Southern Guaranteed, 85@85¼; Illinois Central 81¾@82; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 40 ₱ 1,000 shares, and the same bid for 1,000 more, closing at 40¼@40¼, with large sales; Galena and Chicago, 85¼@85¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 69¾@70; Rock Island, 82¾@82¾.

In foreign bills there is very little doing to-day. Sterling is nominally 145½@146.

Freights are dull and heavy for American vessels, but rates are firm for foreign bottoms. To Liverpool, the engagements are 21,000 bush. Wheat at 9d., in bulk and bags; 100 tuns Tallow at 32s. 6d. To London, 7,000 bush. Wheat at 9½d., in bags; 10 tuns Clover Seed at 30s.; 600 tuns Oil Cake at 22s. 6d., in bbls. and in bags; and, ₱ neutral vessels, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 3s.; 7,000 bush. Wheat at 10½d., in bags; 200 tcs. Beef at 7s.; 200 bbls. Pork at 5s.; and 200 bales Hops at ¾d. To Glasgow, ₱ neutral vessel, 3,000 bush. Wheat at 12d., in bags; 100 tcs. Lard at 40s.; and 30 bbls. Apples at 5s. The charters, a British brig with 15,000 bush. Wheat to Plymouth at 12d., and a British bark with 18,000 bush. Wheat to Dublin on private terms.

The features of the Money market show no change to-day, excepting perhaps increasing abundance of capital seeking employment. Some of the up-town institutions were in the street to-day making loans. Good borrowers supply their wants easily at 5 ₱ cent, and there are exceptional loans made at 4@4½ ₱ cent. Among the minor stock houses 6 ₱ cent is paid in some cases. In the discount houses the transactions are limited in consequence of the scarcity of first-class paper. The recent speculative movements in merchandise have brought some good names on the market, but the public freely absorbs it at 4½@6 ₱ cent. Very leading signatures at short maturities can be passed as low as 4 ₱ cent. These low rates, however, have driven a considerable portion of the capital formerly employed in paper into Government securities, railroad bonds, and other avenues of investment.

Gold has been irregular to-day, with a fair amount of transactions, after touching 130 it recovered to 131¼. The supply on the market appears to be rather decreasing. At the close the market was quiet at 130¾. Custom-House Notes sympathized with gold, but there was little or no speculative notion. Operators appear to fear the coming on the market of some large blocks which are held by banks. In one-year Certificates the transactions were large at 99¼@99¾. The 7.30s sold freely at 105¼@105½.

Grain, Provisions, and other Markets.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 5, 1862.

ASHES—This market continues quiet owing to the scarcity of stocks; small sales of Pots at $8 12½, and Pearls at $9.

BEESWAX is inactive but firm at 39@40c. for Western.

COTTON—There has been quite an active demand to-day, both from manufacturers and spinners, and the sales are heavy, including something like 2,500 bales; prices are higher and very strong at the close. We quote at 60@61c. for Middling Uplands, and do. New-Orleans and Texas.

COFFEE—The demand is fair, principally from the trade, and prices are strong at the late advances; sales of 1,000 bags Rio on private terms; 150 do. Santos at 29½c., and 235 mats Ceylon at 33c. We quote: Rio.....29½@32; Maracaibo.....30 @32; Java.....33 @34; Laguayra.....30 @31; St. Domingo.....26½@28.

COAL—The demand for Foreign is limited, and the market is without much change; the supply is not large; sales of 100 tons Scotch Steam from yard at $6 50, and 100 tons Scotch Splinth, ex ship, at $6 50, cash; also, 375 tons Sydney on private terms. The receipts of Domestic have been more liberal, and the market is quite dull and heavy. We quote from yard at $6 50@$7 75.

COPPER—Refined Ingot has been in good request at 32@33c. for Baltimore, Minnesota and Lake Superior, cash, but toward the close the market was depressed and sales of some 270,000 lb Baltimore and Lake were made at 31¾@31½c. for the former, and 32c. cash for the latter. New Sheathing commands 37c.; Yellow Metal 27c., and Bolts and Braziers 35c. usual terms.

CORDAGE is firm at 12c. for Manilla; 16½c. for Russia tarred, and 14c. for American, 6 mos.

CANDLES are very dull yet steady at 19@20c. for Adamantine; 26@27c. for Stearic; 35c. for Sperm, and 45c. for Patent.

DYEWOODS are in very light supply and are quite firm; sales of 300 tuns St. Domingo Logwood at $20 50@$22, and 17 do. Sisal at $34, cash. An invoice of 124 tuns Honduras was shipped by the importer. The stock on the 1st inst. was as follows: 350 tuns St. Domingo Logwood; 124 do. Honduras Logwood, since shipped by importer; 17 do. Sisal Logwood, since sold; 37 do. Sapan Wood; 180 do. Barwood, and 1,543 do. Lima Wood.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for Western and State is less active and depressed, with, however, fair sellers at lower prices. The sales are 11,[illegible] bbls. at $5 75@$5 95 for Superfine State and Western; [illegible] for Fancy do.; [illegible] for Extra State [illegible]

[illegible]

FRUIT—There is not much doing [illegible] Sultana Raisins at [illegible] Domestic Green are unchanged [illegible]

FISH—The market has continued [illegible]

FEATHERS are in light supply [illegible]

GRAIN—The Wheat market [illegible] 1@2c. per bush. lower [illegible]

[illegible]

GUNNY BAGS have been in good request [illegible]

GUNNY CLOTH has been in limited request [illegible]

HIDES—The demand for all descriptions continues very brisk, both from the trade and on speculation [illegible] stock on hand is about 110,000, against [illegible] We quote Buenos Ayres [illegible] Orinoco, 25c.; California, 25@27c. [illegible] Dry Western, 18@19c.; Dry-Salted Maranham, 18@18½c.; Wet-Salted [illegible] and Country Slaughter, 9½@10c.

HAY—The demand is moderate [illegible]

HEMP—The market is quite firm, and Jute has further advanced [illegible]

HAIR is in good request [illegible]

HONEY—There is considerable [illegible]

HOPS are steady and in moderate request [illegible]

IRON—Scotch Pig is firm [illegible]

INDIA RUBBER is firm [illegible]

LEATHER—The inquiry for Hemlock is active, principally from Eastern [illegible]

LEAD—Pig has been in active request [illegible]

LUMBER—The demand for [illegible]

LATH are scarce, and are in good request [illegible]

LIME is scarce and quiet, but firm [illegible]

MOLASSES—The article is [illegible]

NAILS are in good demand [illegible]

NAVAL STORES generally are [illegible]

OILS—Crude Whale is quiet [illegible]

OIL-CAKE—The supply is large [illegible]

OIL-MEAL is scarce and in demand [illegible]

PROVISIONS—The Pork market [illegible]

RICE—The market is firm, but quiet [illegible]

SUGARS—A good steady demand [illegible] We quote: Loaf Sugar, best quality..14c.; Crushed Sugar, best qual.13½c.; Crushed Sugar, circle A..—; Granulated Sugar..........13½c.

SKINS—The supply of both goat and deer [illegible] We quote—GOAT: Tampico.....54 @56; Vera Cruz.....48 @52; Buenos Ayres.....33 @38; Payta.....35 @40; Curacoa.....30 @35; Madras.....each 45 @50; Campeachy.....30 @35; Maracaibo....6 mos. 35 @50.

SALT is in limited demand [illegible]

SEEDS—The market for Clover [illegible]

STEARINE—The supply is moderate [illegible]

SPICES—There is a fair demand [illegible]

SHOT are steady and in fair demand [illegible]

SPELTER is in good request [illegible]

TIN—Straits Tin has been in good request [illegible]

TOBACCO—There has not been [illegible]

TALLOW—The market has [illegible]

[illegible] Southern, and 11¼@11½c. for City. Sales of [illegible] and Lard Grease at 8½@9½c.

WOOL—The demand is moderate but is fully equal to the [illegible] are maintained with increased firmness [illegible] Native Fleece at [illegible] as to quality [illegible] for ungraded [illegible] Pulled at [illegible] for super and extra City [illegible] Cordova and Donskoi, mainly the [illegible] unwashed Mestiza at 29c.; [illegible] for common old [illegible] bales Blanket Wools [illegible] on private terms.

WHISKY [illegible] in fair demand, and prices are a shade [illegible] bbls. Western at 37@37½c.; the latter [illegible]

WHALEBONE is very firm but the inquiry is limited [illegible] for export at $1 50 cash, and 3,200 do. [illegible] and Ochotsk at Fairhaven at $1 37½ cash.

ZINC—The market is quiet but firm at 9½@9¾c. for Mosselle.

FRIDAY, Oct. 31, 1862.

SEEDS—Clover Seed is selling in small lots at 9½@10½c. Timothy Seed is quiet at $2 12½@$2 25 ₱ bushel. Rough Flax Seed is selling at $2 70@$3 ₱ bushel, the latter for [illegible] The great scarcity of American Flax Seed [illegible] rates which it now commands, we trust [illegible] of inducing our Western farmers to turn [illegible] generally to this staple, devoting less [illegible] more to this article. Heretofore, its want [illegible] an extent as now, because Calcutta Linseed [illegible] a substitute, but this source has almost [illegible] the result is that our oil-mills are idle for [illegible] price.

N. Y. Wholesale Prices of Country Produce

FOR THE WEEK ENDING WEDNESDAY NOV. 5, 1862.

[Reported exclusively for THE N. Y. TRIBUNE, by DREW & FRENCH.]

INSTRUCTIONS TO CONSIGNORS OF FARM PRODUCE.—Put everything in black plain, indelible directions, on every package, weight, with tare, count, and name of article [illegible] bill of particulars inside of one package [illegible] and always send one by mail, with notice [illegible] are forwarded.

[illegible] selling Berries, Fruits, &c., where packed on small lots of stuff, 10 ₱ cent. Other [illegible] 5 ₱ cent.

[illegible] for sales of good Produce, in good order, [illegible] as Farmers realize, and not Jobbers' or Speculators' prices.

[illegible]

[illegible]	..23 @31	Firkins, Penn. and W. Reserve, choice.....	17 @18
[illegible]	..22 @23	Firkins, Penn. and W. Reserve, fair..........	15 @16
[illegible]	..22 @24	Firkins, Wes. States, choice...............	16 @18
[illegible]	..19 @21	Firkins, W. States, fair	14 @16
[illegible]	..18 @20		

[illegible] market is quite firm with a good export demand [illegible] large drains, and on these we slightly [illegible] The excess of exports of Cheese [illegible] June 5 to Oct. 21, 1862, was stated in our [illegible] should have been 7,000,000 lb. We quote:

[illegible]	11 @11½	Ohio Cheese, extra ch...	9 @9½
[illegible]	9½@10½	Do., do., poor to good...	8 @9
[illegible]	9 @ 9½	English Dairy, Ohio...	10½@11

[illegible] upward tendency noticed in our last has continued [illegible] above our last quotations has been [illegible] The receipts have been very light and [illegible] seems to prevail. Marrows are very [illegible] command higher rates. [illegible] (included):

[illegible]	2 45@2 50	Kidney, choice, ₱ bu.	2 60@2 75
[illegible]	2 50@2 55	Marrow, ch., ₱ bu.	2 70@2 80

[illegible] is firm at $2 75@$3 ₱ 100 lb.

[illegible] continues very light, and prices are sustained.

[illegible] ..20@21 | Limed Eggs, actual count of good ₱ doz 18 @19 | [illegible] ..19 @20

[illegible]—The weather is too warm for distant [illegible] demand is still light and fully supplied from nearby sections at low prices—say about [illegible] Turkeys, Chickens, and Ducks.

[illegible]

[illegible] ₱ bbl. ... 1 62@ 1 75

[illegible] ₱ bbl. ... 1 62@ 1 75

[illegible] ... 1 62@ 1 75

[illegible] ... $2 50@$3 00

[illegible] ... 2 00@ 2 25

[illegible] ₱ lb ... 8 @ 9c.

[illegible] ₱ lb ... 6 @ 7c.

[illegible] choice ... 9 @10c.

[illegible] ... 6 @ 8c.

[illegible] quote:

[illegible] ... $11@$12 00

[illegible] choice ... 7@ 9 00

DRIED FRUIT.

[illegible] new Dried Apples are coming in, and [illegible]

[illegible] new, ₱ lb ... —@13c.

[illegible] ... —@14c.

[illegible] ... 8@ 9c.

SUNDRIES.

[illegible] glass boxes White Clover, ₱ lb..16@20c.

[illegible] glass boxes Buckwheat, ₱ lb..12@14c.

[illegible] ₱ lb ... 9@10c.

[illegible] ... $4 00@$4 25

[illegible] ₱ bush ... 1 50@$3 00

[illegible] ₱ bbl. ... 50c @ 75

[illegible] ₱ bbl. ... $1 00@$1 25

[Advertisement.]

DREW & FRENCH,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Poultry, Game, Grain, Flour, Pork, &c.

No. 8 Erie Buildings, New-York.

Our motto is "Quick sales and prompt returns."

Reference—E. B. Martin, President Ocean Bank, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe LUNG AFFECTION, and that dread disease CONSUMPTION, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and he hopes every sufferer may try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,

Williamsburgh, Kings County, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

READER, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable GOLD PEN, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens. If you want it, call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

[Advertisement.]

THE PALMER ARM AND LEG.—B. FRANK PALMER, Inventor and Patentee, Astor-place (ground floor), N. Y. Also, Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of PALMER & Co. Avoid impositions by calling on the Inventor.

Picture-Words.

There will be found in the biographies of Thomas Campbell an account of the composition of the poem entitled Lochiel's Warning. When describing the [illegible] seen strewn in heaps on the plain upon the battle-field, the wizard says:

> Like ocean-weeds heaped on the surf-beaten shore.

But it was not until after many corrections that the line attained that excellence. In the earlier copies of the poem it was written:

> Like ocean-weeds heaped on the tempested shore.

A critical friend suggested that the line would be more melodious if written

> Like ocean-weeds heaped on the storm-beaten shore,

and then by changing the vague word "storm" for the pictorial word "surf," the poet brought the effects of waves upon his canvas. This illustration explains the writer's view of the origin of words. Every word was a picture at first, and when traced to its source brings back a picture. A few examples shall be offered to the reader, in support and explanation of this.

Men learned in word-lore stop when they come to what they call roots. They call a root anything whatever in any language, or group of languages, which cannot be reduced to a simpler form. For example, the name of the planet we inhabit, Earth, is derived from the verb to ear, which is used by Shakespeare:

> To ear the land that has some hope to grow.

And there is an old Saxon adage, "He that erith ownth to ere in hope;" ereing the land meaning plowing it, and that which is plowed being called the erd, or earth, and the root is said to be the syllable ar. The Sanscrit word aryn is said to have originally meant "one who plows or tills," the root being said to be ar even by persons who say "ar" can be traced to "ri." The difficulty is to explain how "ar," or "ri" came to stop the way. The syllable called a root is no more a root than it is a foundation-stone. It is a metaphorical and not a scientific expression. The root, we are told, is the accented syllable of the word in most languages, the voice laying stress upon it to mark its importance. Now, accent is the very soul of pronunciation. Professor Muller, of Berlin, described accent to be that half-tone, or smallest interval easily perceived by an ordinary ear which the voice rises upon the most important syllable of a word. All, then, really ascertained respecting the syllables called roots, is, that they are the syllables found in several or many languages, and which are marked by the half-tones. The students of words differ greatly from each other respecting the nature, origin, and number of the syllables called roots, or radicals; and those who trace them to four hundred and sixty odd, laugh at the reasoners who trace them up to fewer, and especially the rather too ingenious gentleman who reduces them to one. This may, after all, be only the reduction of their own idea to an absurdity.

The writer studies words, not in search of roots, but to hunt up old pictures. Words do not grow from roots, and they are not nourished from roots, like plants. When we come to a picture of the past, we are satisfied. The other day, for instance, meeting a friend whose name is Townsend, we asked him whether he spelt his name with an h or not, and why he omitted the h? The substance of his reply was that the aspirate made no difference; "shend," in the old English of Spenser and Fairfax, meaning a spoiler, destroyer, or sacker; and Townsend or Townshend being a town-sacker, a name of distinction among the Saxons as it was among the ancient Greeks. Here is a picture in this derivation, of the fierce spirit which once reigned in England.

The words Scots and Picts again carry us back to the period when the British islands were peopled. The letter p often changing into f, and ct into xt or ght, or Pict is simply a fixt man. The folks who settled down in a place, were the Picts; and the Scots were the folks who did not settle down. A shot is something thrust out. A scot was an outcast man, as a shoot is an outcast sound. The sum paid for an entertainment is still called a shot, as it was when Shakespeare wrote in the Two Gentlemen of Verona:

> For one shot thou shalt have two thousand welcomes.

Paying scot and lot was paying what you were expected to pay and allotted to pay. Shot-free is still often pronounced scot-free, meaning payment free. The Saxon verb is scitan, to shoot or reject. A skater casts out his feet, and a horse doing the same is skittish (not Scottish). The Picts were the tribes who sought their living by building towns near the mouths of rivers, tilling the land and catching the fish; the Scots pursued the course of the mountain ranges.

What a wild light is thrown upon the minds and manners of our Saxon and Scandinavian forefathers, by the pictures which are discoverable from tracing the derivations of the words "will" and "shall." As everybody knows, Irishmen and Scotchmen misunderstand the distinction between those words, characteristically, in different ways; and Frenchmen have no means of expressing these widely different meanings of the future tense. Scotch boys are all taught at school, a rhymed rule of grammar, which is supposed to make the difference between will and shall, clear to every boy who is not a dunce; but Sir Walter Scott declared frankly that he never could understand the rule, and that he found the distinction quite beyond his comprehension. If the word-lore of the present day had been known to him, his imagination would, we doubt not, have realized the difference without ever afterward forgetting it. A future action may be viewed either as an occurrence, an intention, or a necessity. The learned Grimme proved that "shall" is derived from "skalan," the Scandinavian word for the pain of death, the source both of our word "shall" and our word "kill." The predominant idea in the word shall, is the notion of doom. Shall is Destiny in the shape of an auxiliary verb. When choosing a term to express the inevitable future, the founders of the English language chose a term the most expressive possible of a fatal, unmistakable, and inevitable future. As shall contains the idea of doom, will conveys the notion of choice. The word "wale" means in the English language a rising part upon cloth, or skin—as when it is said that the lash wales the soldier's back; and yet the heart of the Scotchman is full of gentleness when he says he intends "to wale a wife." Such a waling being the highest compliment he can pay her sex. The derivation of the word makes it curious and strange enough that ever a term so stern should have come to be employed to describe an errand so gentle. The Saxon word willan signifies to spring out, to well. An old poet says:

> Thereby a chrystall stream did gently play,
> Which from a sacred fountain welled away.

From expressing what "springs out" the word came to express what is chosen, or picked out.

From Thor, the god of the air, we get the word thunder. Ridicule, which is not a sign of strength when employed in scientific discussions, has been recently thrown upon the opinion that words are derived from the sounds of nature; and it has been called the bow-wow theory and the pooh-pooh! theory; and the origin of words has been ascribed to a mental instinct of primeval man which has been lost from disuse. It is, we are told, mere imagination that a rolling and tumbling noise is to be heard in the word "thunder," such as the old Germans ascribed to their god Thor, when playing at nine pins. Thunder, it is argued, is clearly the same word as the Latin tonitru, the root of which is tan, to stretch, whence we have through the Greek tonos our word tone, tone being produced by the stretching and vibrating of cords. But it seems to us that the sound of thunder is very badly described as a rumbling noise, and that tanyo, tanyatu, and tanayitnu, two Sanscrit for thundering, is far from being a bad or unsuggestive verbal imitation of thunder-claps and rattling peals. The stretching of cords names itself when it cries twang or tan; and it is not an argument of any weight against this view that from tan or stretching also comes the Latin "tener," the French and English tender and tendre, and even the English word thin. If it be mere imagination that there is vocal imitation in thunder, tonitru, and tanayitnu, we must assume that there is no imitation in the Red Indian's name for thunder—baimwawa.

The dog, we are told, does not bark "bow-wow." No naturalist says it does: bow-wow being the imitation which nurserymaids teach children, and a sufficiently close imitation too, to recall the animal to mind. The word dog, again, is not, it is alleged, a perfect verbal representation of the sound emitted by the animal. But if it were, it would not be a name formed according to the theory of those who search for the origins of words among the sounds of nature; for, they say that in imitating these sounds nothing more is needed than a suggestion of the original sound—of necessity modified, altered, shortened, or softened, to suit the human voice and ear. Dog is the Phrygian daus, the French dogue, the Teutonic doche; and every one who chooses to listen attentively to the barking of dogs may hear many dogs pronounce their names plainly and unmistakably. Cat, again, is not a perfect echo of the sound emitted by the caressing tigress of our households when her tail is trodden upon. But the German Katz is a tolerable representation of the name given herself by the animal; and getting rid of sibilants is one of the processes always going on in the formation and modification of language. The Sanscrit name for cat, marjara, is not, it is said, an imitation of purring, but a derivative of "mrij," to clean; marjara being the animal which cleans herself; but the process is more likely to have been exactly the reverse, and the name the action derived from the sound uttered by the cat while performing it. The horse neighs, and he is called a nag. The Saxon animal the [illegible] which is a whistle, and it is called a whelk [illegible] English, weole in Saxon, and wieel in German. The nursery name for the grunter or porker is "piggy-wiggy," and the Danish is "bigghe-wigghe;" obviously enough the name given itself by the animal softened to adapt itself to human speech.

> Weke! weke! so cries a pig prepared for the spit,

says Aaron, in Titus Andronicus, and the sound of the animal when undergoing this process is not far from its name, which is still less remote from its ordinary squeak. The animals that supply us with food, when alive retain their Saxon names; but when they are dead and prepared for the table they bear Norman appellations: ox becoming beef, sheep mutton, and pig pork, except in the form of bacon. Hog, like pig, is a name derived from the sound natural to the animal, "ugh," which in Welsh is hioc and in Persian chok. Bull in English, bouf in French, bos in Latin, "bokar" in Hebrew, bous in Greek, are all imitations of "boo." The cry of the female is different from that of the male, and "cow" resembles it: hence the name of the animal in many languages is an imitation of the sound she emits: and thus, while in Sanscrit a cow is called "gaus," in Greek the land is called ge, and in German gau, and hence country, from the animal which tills it and feeds upon it. Cattle in Sanscrit are pasu, and hence pasture, pastor, and peasant. The coco-palm, as shown some years ago in Household Words, is named from the resemblance between its nut, and the head of a monkey which cries koko.

In every language there are several, and in some a great many, names for well-known animals. The Arabians have one hundred and sixty names for an old woman, one hundred and twenty for a hyena, and a very great number of names for the lion, the camel, and the horse. When animals were tamed and trained or domesticated, they were named after the uses made of them. For instance, we don't know why the hominal instrument of prehension should be called the hand, from the Gothic hinthan and Latin prehendere, to seize; but, it being so called, it is easy to understand how a hunting-horse came to be called a hunter, and a hunting-dog a hound. A bandog may have meant a bound-dog, or one kept tied up on account of its fierceness. Puppy was probably applied to the little young dogs, which were made poupets in French, or puppets in English, or, in other words, children's playthings. A cur, from the Latin curtus, short, is a curtailed dog, whose tail has been cut off for straying in the forests. A greyhound is a grey dog used in hunting. A pug is a monkey-like dog, the monkey being called Puck; a terrier is from the Latin terrarius, an earth-dog; a spaniel is a Spanish dog; a mongrel is a dog of mingled breed; your lurcher lurks for game; and your mastiff guards your maison, in French (whence masonry), or house. Similarly, a horse is called pony when puny, a cob when cobby or stout, a dray-horse from drawing, a hack from hackney; and the lady's horse was called a palfrey because it was led by the rein, or par le frein.

The Hebrew name of the partridge is quera, from its call-note: of the sparrow, tappor, from its chirping. The shrew, or scher-ow, the mouse, which has given us the word shrewd, and beshrew, utters a sharp shrill cry, of which the name as pronounced by country folk is an imitation. The rook has a harsh voice, and the Latin word for harsh is raucus, and the French rauque. The murmuring note of the turtle-dove is its Hebrew name tur. The Greek name for a filly is hinny; hinnio is the Latin verb for neighing; and all, like our own whinny, are imitations of the cries of the animal. The Greek verb onkaomai means the act of braying, of which musical performance it is an echo; this is the source of the name of the animal called âne by the French and asinus by the Romans, from the length of his ears, and pra by the Hebrews, on account of his bray, but which retains in English the name he gives himself—"donkey." Nature has always had, and will always have, a large part in the formation of language.

The history of the word cotton, very often on our lips just now, shows how a word comes to be applied to different substances in the course of centuries in the historical period and not at all remote. The word cotton was in Great Britain long before the hairs of the Gossipium shrub. Wool was cotton, five hundred years ago. In the fourteenth century, a colony of Germans were brought over from the Continent by Edward the Third, and were set up at the small town of Manchester, in the midst of a wild and barren country, to spin and weave woolen stuffs. Shirts were in those days woven of hair, and gowns were woolen. And for two hundred years the woolen fabrics of Manchester were known to our ancestors as cotton. The words cot, cottage, cot house, the English coast, and the French côte, and the term cotton, all mean things laid alongside of each other, like the straw in thatch, the fibres in thread, and the sea and land on the shore. Many other things beside cotton have obtained their names from the way of working them. The Romans called rushes "juncus," from jungo, I join, because they were joined together in ligatures and cordage. Two hundred and [illegible] years after the arrival of the German colony of cotton spinners of woolen stuffs, the hairs of the Gossipium found their way from Turkey into England, and were wrought into Manchester goods. Although a vegetal had replaced an animal material, the old name of the manufacturing process stuck to the new fabric. The Arabic word "kutn" having the same signification, the name may be as old as the process.

[All the Year Round.

MR. BUCHANAN'S DEFENSE.

On Wednesday last I received *The National Intelligencer*, containing Gen. Scott's address to the public. This is throughout an undisguised censure of my conduct during the last months of the administration in regard to the seven Cotton States now in rebellion. From our past relations I was greatly surprised at the appearance of such a paper. In one aspect, however, it was highly gratifying. It has justified me, nay, it has rendered it absolutely necessary that I should no longer remain silent in respect to charges which have been long vaguely circulating, but are now indorsed by the reponsible name of Gen. Scott.

1. The first and most prominent among these charges is my refusal immediately to garrison nine enumerated fortifications, scattered over six of the Southern States, according to the recommendation of Gen. Scott, in his "views" addressed to the War Department on the 29th and 30th of October, 1860. And it has even been alleged that if this had been done it might have prevented the civil war.

This refusal is attributed, without the least cause, to the influence of Gov. Floyd. All my Cabinet must bear me witness that I was the President, myself responsible for all the acts of the Administration; and certain it is that during the last six months previous to the 29th December, 1860, the day on which he resigned, after my request, he exercised less influence on the Administration than any other member of the Cabinet. Mr. Holt was immediately thereafter transferred from the Post-Office Department to that of War; so that, from this time until the 4th of March, 1861, which was by far the most important period of the Administration, he performed the duties of Secretary of War to my entire satisfaction.

But why did I not immediately garrison these nine fortifications in such a manner, to use the language of Gen. Scott, "as to make any attempt to take any one of them by surprise or coup de main ridiculous." There is one answer both easy and conclusive, even if other valid reasons did not exist. There were no available troops within reach which could be sent to these fortifications. To have attempted a military operation on a scale so extensive by any means within the President's power would have been simply absurd. Of this Gen. Scott himself seems to have been convinced, for on the day after the date of his first "views" he addressed (on the 30th October) supplemental views to the War Department, in which he states: "There is one (regular) company in Boston, one here (at the Narrows), one at Pittsburgh, one at Augusta (Ga.), one at Baton Rouge"—in all five companies only within reach to garrison or reënforce the forts mentioned in the "views."

Five companies—four hundred men—to occupy and re-enforce nine fortifications in six highly-excited Southern States! The force "within reach" was so entirely inadequate that nothing more could be said on the subject. To have attempted such a military operation with so feeble a force, and the Presidential election impending, would have been an invitation to collision and secession. Indeed, if the whole American army, consisting then of only sixteen thousand men, had been "within reach," they would have been scarcely sufficient for this purpose. Such was our want of troops that, although Gen. Scott, believing, in opposition to the opinion of the Committee raised in the House of Representatives, that the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln might be interrupted by military force, was only able to assemble at Washington, so late as the 4th March, 653 men, rank and file, of the army; and, to make up this number, even the sappers and miners were brought from West Point.

But why was there no greater force within reach? The question could be better answered by General Scott himself than by any other person. Our small regular army, with the exception of a few hundred men, were out of reach on our remote frontiers, where it had been continuously stationed for years, to protect the inhabitants and the emigrants on their way thither against the attacks of hostile Indians. All were insufficient, and both Gen. Scott and myself had endeavored in vain to prevail upon Congress to raise several additional regiments for this purpose. In recommending this augmentation of the army, the General states in his report to the War Department, of November, 1857, that "it would not more than furnish the re-enforcements now greatly needed in Florida, Texas, New Mexico, California, Oregon, Washington Territory, Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, leaving not a company for Utah." And again, in his report of November, 1859, he says:—

> This want of troops to give reasonable security to our citizens in distant settlements, including emigrants on the plains, can scarcely be too strongly stated; but I will only add that, as often as we have been obliged to withdraw troops from one frontier in order to re-enforce another, the weakened points have been instantly attacked or threatened with formidable invasion.

These "views" of Gen. Scott exhibit the crude notions then prevailing even among intelligent and patriotic men, on the subject of Secession. In the first sentence, the General, while stating that "to save time the right of secession may be conceded," yet immediately says, "this is instantly balanced by the correlative right on the part of the Federal Government against an interior State or States, to re-establish by force, if necessary, its former continuity of territory." (For this he cites "Paley's Moral and Political Philosophy, last chapter." It may be there, but I have been unable to find it.) While it is difficult to ascertain his precise meaning in this passage, he renders what he did not mean quite clear in his supplementary "views." In these he says: "It will be seen that the 'views' only apply to a case of secession that makes a gap in the present Union." The falling off, say of Texas, or of all the Atlantic States, from the Potomac south (the very case which has occurred), was not within the scope of Gen. S.'s "provisional remedies," that is to say, to establish by force, if necessary, the continuity of our territory. In his "views," he states as follows: "But break this glorious Union by whatever line or lines that political madness may contrive, and there would be no hope of reuniting the fragments except by the laceration and despotism of the sword. To effect such result the intestine wars of our Mexican neighbors would, in comparison with ours, sink into mere child's play." In the General's opinion "a smaller evil (than these intestine wars) would be to allow the fragments of the great Republic to form themselves into new Confederacies, probably four." He then points out what ought to be the boundaries between the new Unions; and at the end of each goes so far as even to indicate the cities which ought to be the capitals of the three first on this side of the Rocky Mountains, to wit: "Columbia, South Carolina," "Alton, or Quincy, Illinois," and "Albany, New-York," excluding Washington City altogether. This indication of capitals contained in the original, now in my possession, is curiously omitted in the version published in *The National Intelligencer*. He designates no capital for the fourth Union on the Pacific. The reader will judge what encouragement these views, proceeding from so distinguished a source, must have afforded to the Secessionists of the Cotton States.

I trust I have said enough, and more than enough to convince every mind why I did not, with a force of five companies, attempt to re-enforce Forts Jackson and St. Philip, on the Mississippi; Fort Morgan, below Mobile; Forts Pickens and McRae, in Pensacola harbor; Fort Pulaski, below Savannah; Forts Moultrie and Sumter, Charleston harbor, and Fort Monroe, in Virginia.

These "views," both original and supplementary, were published by Gen. Scott in *The National Intelligencer* of Jan. 18, 1861, at the most important and critical period of the Administration. Their publication at that time could do no possible good, and might do much harm. To have published them, without the President's knowledge and consent, was as much in violation of the sacred confidence which ought to prevail between the commanding general of the army and the Commander-in-Chief as it would have been for the Secretary of War to publish the same documents without his authority. What is of more importance, their publication was calculated injuriously to affect the compromise measures then pending before Congress and the country, and to encourage the Secessionists in their mad and wicked attempt to shatter the Union into fragments. From the great respect which I then entertained for the General, I passed it over in silence.

It is worthy of remark that soon after the Presidential election, representations of what these "views" contained, of more or less correctness, were unfortunately circulated, especially throughout the South. The editors of *The National Intelligencer*, in assigning a reason for their publication, state that both in public prints and in public speeches allusions had been made to them, and some misapprehensions of their character had got abroad.

II. and III. Gen. Scott states that he arrived in Washington on the 12th, and, accompanied by the Secretary of War, held a conversation with the President on the 15th December. While I have no recollection whatever of this conversation, he doubtless states correctly that I did refuse to send 300 men to reënforce Major Anderson at Fort Moultrie, who had not then removed to Fort Sumter. The reason for this refusal is manifest to all who recollect the history of the time. But twelve days before, in the annual message of the 3d December, I had urged upon Congress the adoption of amendments to the Constitution of the same character with those subsequently proposed by Mr. Crittenden, called the "Crittenden Compromise." At that time high hopes were entertained throughout the country that these would be adopted. Besides, I believed—and this correctly, as the event proved—that Major Anderson was then in no danger of attack. Indeed, he and his command were then treated with marked kindness by the authorities and people of Charleston. Under these circumstances, to have sent such a force there would have been only to impair the hope of compromise, to provoke collision, and disappoint the country.

There are some details of this conversation in regard to which the General's memory must be defective. At present I shall specify only one. I could not have stated that on a future contingent occasion I would telegraph "Major Anderson of Fort Moultrie to hold the forts (Moultrie and Sumter) against attack;" because, with prudent precaution, this had already been done several days before through a special messenger sent to Major Anderson for this very purpose. I refer to Major Buell of the army.

The General's supplementary note of the same day, presenting to me Gen. Jackson's conduct in 1833, during the period of Nullification, as an example, requires no special notice. Even if the cases were not entirely different, I had previously determined upon a policy of my own, as will appear from my annual message. This was, at every hazard, to collect the customs at Charleston, and outside of the port, if need be, in a vessel of war. Mr. Colcock, the existing Collector, as I had anticipated, resigned his office about the end of December, and immediately thereafter I nominated to the Senate as his successor a suitable person, prepared at any personal risk to do his duty. That body, however, throughout its entire session, declined to act on this nomination. Thus, without a Collector, it was rendered impossible to collect the revenue.

IV. Gen. Scott's statement alleges "that the Brooklyn, with Capt. Vodges' company alone, left the Chesapeake for Fort Pickens about Jan. 22, and on the 29th, President Buchanan having entered into a quasi armistice with certain leading seceders at Pensacola and elsewhere, caused Secretaries Holt and Toucey to instruct in a joint note the commander of the war vessels off Pensacola, and Lieut. Slemmer, commanding Fort Pickens, to commit no act of hostility, and not to land Capt. Vodges' company unless the fort should be attacked." He afterward states, within brackets, "That joint note I never saw, but suppose the armistice was consequent upon the meeting of the Peace Convention at Washington, and was understood to terminate with it."

These statements betray a singular want of memory on the part of Gen. Scott. It is scarcely credible that this very joint note, presented in such odious colors, was submitted to Gen. Scott on the day it was prepared (29th January), and met his entire approbation. I would not venture to make this assertion if I did not possess conclusive evidence to prove it. On that day Secretary Holt addressed me a note, from which the following is an extract: "I have the satisfaction of saying that on submitting that paper to Gen. Scott he expressed himself satisfied with it, saying that there could be no objection to the arrangement in a military point of view or otherwise." This requires no comment. That the General had every reason to be satisfied with the arrangement will appear from the following statement:

A revolutionary outbreak had occurred in Florida; the troops of the United States had been expelled from Pensacola and the adjacent Navy-Yard, and Lieut. Slemmer of the artillery, with his brave little command, had been forced to take refuge in Fort Pickens, where he was in imminent danger every moment of being captured by a vastly superior force. Owing to the interruption of regular communications, Secretary Holt did not receive information of these events until several days after their occurrence, and then through a letter addressed to a third person. He instantly informed the President of the fact, and reënforcements, provisions, and military stores were dispatched by the Brooklyn to Fort Pickens without a moment's unnecessary delay. She left Fortress Monroe on the 24th of January.

Well-founded apprehensions were, however, entertained at the time of her departure that the reënforcements, with the vessels of war at no great distance from Fort Pickens, could not arrive in time to defend it against the impending attack. In this state of suspense, and while Lieut. Slemmer was in extreme peril, Senators Slidell, Hunter, and Bigler received a telegraphic dispatch from Senator Mallory of Florida, dated at Pensacola, on the 28th of January, with the urgent request that they should lay it before the President. This dispatch expressed an earnest desire to maintain the peace, as well as the most positive assurance that no attack would be made on Fort Pickens if the present status should be preserved.

This proposal was carefully considered, both with a view to the safety of the fort and to the unhappy effect which an actual collision either at that or any other point might produce on the Peace Convention then about to assemble at Washington. The result was that a joint dispatch was carefully prepared by the Secretaries of War and Navy accepting the proposal, with important modifications, which was transmitted by telegraph on the 29th of January to Lieut. Slemmer, and to the naval commanders near the station. It is too long for transcription. Suffice it to say it was carefully guarded at every point for the security of the fort and its free communication with Washington.

The result was highly fortunate. The Brooklyn had a long passage. Although she left Fortress Monroe on Jan. 24, she did not arrive at Pensacola until Feb. 6. In the mean time Fort Pickens, with Lieut. Slemmer (whose conduct deserves high commendation) and his brave little band, were placed, by virtue of this arrangement, in perfect security until an adequate force had arrived to defend it against any attack. The fort is still in our possession. Well might Gen. Scott have expressed his satisfaction with this arrangement. The General was correct in the supposition that this arrangement was to expire on the termination of the Peace Convention.

V. But we now come to an important period, when dates will be essentially necessary to disentangle the statement of General Scott. The South Carolina Commissioners were appointed on the 22d, and arrived in Washington on the 27th December. The day after their arrival it was announced that Major Anderson had removed from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter. This rendered them furious. On the same day they addressed an angry letter to the President, demanding the surrender of Fort Sumter. The President answered this letter on the 30th December by a peremptory refusal. This brought forth a reply from the Commissioners on the 2d January, 1861, of such an insulting character that the President instantly returned it to them with the following endorsement: "This paper, just presented to the President, is of such a character that he declines to receive it." From that time forward all friendly, political and personal intercourse finally ceased between the revolutionary Senators and the President, and he was severely attacked by them in the Senate, and especially by Mr. Jefferson Davis. Indeed, their intercourse had previously been of the coldest character ever since the President's anti-Secession message at the commencement of the session of Congress.

Under these changed circumstances, Gen. Scott, by note on Sunday, the 30th of September, addressed the following inquiry to the President:

> Will the President permit Gen. Scott, without reference to the War Department, and otherwise, as secretly as possible, to send 250 recruits from New-York harbor to reënforce Fort Sumter, together with some extra muskets or rifles, ammunition and subsistence? It is hoped that a sloop-of-war and cutter may be ordered for the same purpose to-morrow.

The General seems not to have then known that Mr. Floyd was out of office.

Never did a request meet a more prompt compliance. It was received on Sunday evening, December 30. On Monday morning, I gave instructions to the War and Navy Departments, and on Monday evening Gen. Scott came to congratulate me that the Secretaries had issued the necessary orders to the army and navy officers, and that they were in his possession. The Brooklyn, with troops, military stores, and provisions, was to sail forthwith from Fortress Monroe for Fort Sumter. I am therefore utterly at a loss to imagine why the General, in his statement, should have asserted that "the South Carolina Commissioners had already been many days in Washington, and no movement of defense (on the part of the United States) was permitted." Those Commissioners arrived in Washington on the 27th December. Gen. Scott's request was made to the President on the 30th. It was complied with on the 31st, and a single day is all that represents the "many days" of the General.

Again, Gen. Scott asserts, in the face of these facts, that the President refused to allow any attempt to be made to reënforce Fort Sumter, because he was holding negotiations with the South Carolina Commissioners. And still again, that "afterward Secretary Holt and myself endeavored, in vain, to obtain a ship-of-war for the purpose, and were finally obliged to employ the passenger steamer Star of the West." Will it be believed that the substitution of the Star of the West for the powerful war-steamer Brooklyn, of which he now complains, was by the advice of Gen. Scott himself? I have never heard this doubted until I read the statement.

At the interview already referred to between the General and myself, on the evening of Monday, the 31st of December, I suggested to him that, although I had not received the South Carolina Commissioners in their official capacity, but merely as private gentlemen, yet it might be considered an improper act to send the Brooklyn with reënforcements to Fort Sumter until I had received an answer from them to my letter of the preceding day; that the delay could not continue more than 48 hours. He promptly concurred in this suggestion as gentlemanly and proper, and the order was not transmitted to the Brooklyn on that evening. My anticipations were correct, for on the morning of the 2d of January I received their insolent note, and sent it back to them. In the mean time, however, the General had become convinced, by the representations of a gentleman whom I forbear to name, that the better plan, as the Secretaries of War and the Navy informed me, to secure secrecy and success and reach the fort, would be to send a fast side-wheel mercantile steamer from New-York with the reënforcement. Accordingly, the Star of the West was selected for this duty. The substitution of this mercantile steamer for the Brooklyn, which would have been able to defend herself in case of attack, was reluctantly yielded by me to the high military judgment of Gen. Scott.

The change of programme required a brief space of time; but the Star of the West left New-York for Charleston on the evening of Jan. 5. On the very day, however, when this ill-fated steamer left New-York, a telegram was dispatched by Gen. Scott to Col. Scott to countermand her departure; but it did not reach its destination until after she had gone to sea. The reason of this countermand shall be stated in the language of Secretary Holt, to be found in a letter addressed by him to Mr. Thompson, the late Secretary of the Interior, on March 5, 1861, and published in *The National Intelligencer*. Mr. Holt says:

> The countermand spoken of (by Mr. Thompson) was not more cordially sanctioned by the President than it was by General Scott and myself; not because of any dissent from the order on the part of the President, but because of a letter received that day from Major Anderson stating in effect that he regarded himself secure in his position; and yet, more from intelligence which late on Saturday evening (5th of January, 1861), reached the Department, that a heavy battery had been erected among the sand hills at the entrance to Charleston harbor which would probably destroy any unarmed vessel (and such was the Star of the West) which might attempt to make its way to Fort Sumter. This important information satisfied the Government that there was no present necessity for sending reënforcements and that when sent they should go, not in a vessel of commerce, but of war. Hence the countermand was dispatched by telegraph to New-York; but the vessel had sailed a short time before it reached the officer (Colonel Scott) to whom it was addressed.

A statement of these facts, established by dates, proves conclusively that the President was not only willing, but anxious, in the briefest period to re-enforce Fort Sumter.

On the 4th January, the day before the departure of the Star of the West from New York, as General Scott in his statement admits, succor was sent to Fort Taylor, Key West, and to Fort Jefferson, Tortugas Island, which reached those points in time for this security. He nevertheless speculates on the consequences which might have followed had the re-enforcements not reached their destination in due time, and even expresses the extraordinary opinion that, with the possession of these forts, "the Rebels might have purchased an early recognition."

I shall next advert to the statement that the expedition under Captain Ward, "of three or four small steamers belonging to the Coast Survey," was kept back by something like a truce or armistice (made here), embracing Charleston and Pensacola harbors, agreed upon by the late President and certain principal seceders of South Carolina, Florida, Louisiana, &c. And this truce lasted to the end of the administration." Things altogether distinct in their nature are often so blended in this statement that it is difficult to separate them. Such is eminently the case in connecting the facts relative to Charleston with Pensacola.

Having already treated of the charge of having kept back re-enforcements from Pensacola, I shall now say something of the charge of having also kept them back from Charleston. Neither a truce, nor quasi truce, nor anything like it, was ever concluded between the President and any human being concerning Charleston. On the contrary, the South Carolina Commissioners, first and last, and all the time, were informed that the President could never surrender Fort Sumter, nor deprive himself of the most entire liberty to send re-enforcements to it, whenever it was believed to be in danger, or requested by Major Anderson. It is strange that Gen. Scott was not apprised of this well-known fact. It was then, with some astonishment, that I learned, from the statement of the General, that he had, on the 12th March, 1861, advised that Major Anderson should be instructed to evacuate the fort as soon as suitable transportation could be procured to carry himself and his command to New-York. A military necessity for a capitulation may have existed, in case there should be an attack upon the fort, or a demand for its surrender; but surely none such could have existed for its voluntary surrender and abandonment.

Probably that to which the General means to refer was not the quasi, but the actual truce of arms concluded at Charleston on the 11th of January, 1861, between Gov. Pickens and Major Anderson, without the knowledge of the President. It was on the 9th of January that the Star of the West, under the American flag, was fired upon in the harbor of Charleston by order of Gov. Pickens. Immediately after this outrage Major Anderson sent a flag to the Governor stating that he presumed the act had been unauthorized, and for that reason he had not opened fire from Fort Sumter on the adjacent batteries; but demanding its disavowal, and, if this were not sent in a reasonable time, he would consider it war, and fire on any vessel that attempted to leave the harbor. Two days after this occurrence, on the 11th January, Gov. Pickens had the audacity to demand of Major Anderson the surrender of the fort. In his answer of the same date the Major made the following proposition:

> "Should your Excellency deem fit, previous to a resort to arms, to refer this matter to Washington, it would afford me the sincerest pleasure to depute one of my officers to accompany any messenger you may deem proper to be the bearer of your demand."

This proposition was promptly accepted by the Governor, and, in pursuance thereof, he sent on his part the Hon. I. W. Hayne, the Attorney-General of South Carolina, to Washington, while Major Anderson deputed Lieutenant Hall, of the United States army, to accompany him. These gentlemen arrived together in Washington on the evening of the 13th of January, when the President obtained the first knowledge of the transaction. But it will be recollected that no time intervened between the return of the Star of the West to New-York and the arrival of the messenger bearing a copy of the truce at Washington within which it would have been possible to send reënforcements to Fort Sumter. Both events occurred about the same time.

Thus a truce, or suspension of arms, was concluded between the parties, to continue until the question of the surrender of the fort should be decided by the President. Until this decision, Major Anderson had placed it out of his own power to ask for reënforcements, and equally out of the power of the Government to send them, without a violation of public faith. This was what writers on public law denominate "a partial truce, under which hostilities are suspended in certain places, as between a town and the army besieging it." It is possible that the President, under the laws of war, might have annulled this truce upon due notice to the opposite party; but neither Gen. Scott nor any other person ever suggested this expedient. This would have been to cast a reflection on Major Anderson, who, beyond question, acted from the purest and highest motives. Did Gen. Scott ever propose to violate this truce during its existence? It was not, and I am not now, and never was, aware of the fact. Indeed, I think he would have been one of the last men in the world to propose such a measure.

Col. Hayne did not deliver the letter which he bore from Gov. Pickens, demanding the surrender of the fort, to the President until the 31st of January. The documents containing the reasons for this worrying delay were communicated to Congress in a special message of the 8th of February, to which I refer the reader. On the 5th of February the Secretary of War, under the instructions of the President, gave a peremptory refusal to this demand, in an able and comprehensive letter, reviewing the whole subject, explaining and justifying the conduct of the President throughout. Its concluding sentence is both eloquent and emphatic:

> "If (says Mr. Holt), with all the multiplied proofs which exist of the President's anxiety for peace, and of the earnestness with which he has pursued it, the authorities of that State shall assault Fort Sumter and imperil the lives of the handful of brave and loyal men shut up within its walls, and thus plunge our common country into the horrors of civil war, then upon them and those they represent must rest the responsibility."

The truce was then ended, and Gen. Scott is incorrect in stating "that it lasted to the end of that Administration."

An expedition was quietly fitted out at New-York under the supervision of Gen. Scott, to be ready for any contingency. He arranged its details, and regarded the re-enforcements thus provided for as sufficient. This was ready to sail for Fort Sumter on five hours' notice. It is of this expedition that Gen. Scott thus speaks:

> "At that time, when this (the truce) had passed away Secretaries Holt and Toucey, Capt. Ward of the navy, and myself, with the knowledge of the President, settled upon the employment, under the Captain, of three or four steamers belonging to the Coast Survey, but he was kept back by the truce."

A strange inconsistency. The truce had expired with Mr. Holt's letter to Col. Hayne, on the 5th of February, and Gen. Scott, in his statement says: "It would have been easy to re-enforce this fort down to about the 12th of February." Why, then, did not the re-enforcements proceed? This was simply because of communications from Major Anderson. It was most fortunate that they did not proceed; because the three or four small steamers which were to bear them would never have reached the fort, and in the attempt must have been captured or destroyed. The vast inadequacy of the force provided to accomplish the object was demonstrated by information received from Maj. Anderson, at the War Department on the last day of the Administration.

I purposely forbear at present to say more on this subject, lest I might, however unintentionally, do injustice to one or more of the parties concerned, in consequence of the brevity required by the nature of this communication. The facts relating to it, with the appropriate accompaniments, have been fully presented in a historical review, prepared a year ago, which will ere long be published. This review contains a sketch of the four last months of my Administration. It is impartial; at least such is my honest conviction. That it has not yet been published has arisen solely from an apprehension, no longer entertained, that something therein might be unjustly perverted into an interference with the Government in a vigorous prosecution of the war for the maintenance of the Constitution and the restoration of the Union, which was far, very far, from my intention.

After a careful retrospect, I can solemnly declare before God and my country that I cannot reproach myself with any act of commission or omission since the existing troubles commenced. I have never doubted that my countrymen would yet do me justice. In my special message of the 8th of January, 1861, I presented a full and fair exposition of the alarming condition of the country, and urged Congress either to adopt measures of compromise, or, failing in this, to prepare for the last alternative. In both aspects my recommendation was disregarded. I shall close this document with a quotation of the last sentences of that message, as follows:

> In conclusion, it may be permitted me to remark that I have often warned my countrymen of the dangers which now surround us. This may be the last time I shall refer to the subject officially. I feel that my duty has been faithfully, though it may be imperfectly, performed; and whatever the result may be, I shall carry to my grave the consciousness that I at least meant well for my country.

Your obedient servant, JAMES BUCHANAN.
Wheatland, near Lancaster, Oct. 28, 1862.

Cotton in Kansas has ripened perfectly this year, producing a heavy crop of good staple upland cotton; and it was not grown by the aid of slave labor.

For The Tribune.

The Fisherman of Beaufort.

BY MRS. FRANCES D. GAGE.

THE tide comes up, and the tide goes down,
And still the fisherman's boat,
At early dawn, and at evening shade,
Is ever and ever afloat.
His net goes down, and his net comes up,
And we hear his song of glee,
"De'fishes dey bites de ole slave nets,
But comes to the nets of de free."

The tide comes up, and the tide goes down,
And the oyster man below
Is picking away, in the slimy sands,
In the sands "ob de long ago."
But now if an empty hand he bears,
He shudders no more with fear,
There's no stretching board for the aching bones,
And no lash of the overseer.

The tide comes up, and the tide goes down,
And ever I hear a song,
As the morning winds, thro' the moss-hung oaks,
Sweep surging over along,
"Oh! massa, white man help de slave,
And de wife and chillen too,
Eber dey'll work, wid de hard worn hand,
Ef ell gib em do work to do."

The tide comes up, and the tide goes down,
But it bides no tyrant's word,
As it chants unceasing the anthem grand
Of its Freedom, to the Lord.
The fisherman floating on its breast,
Has caught up the key note true,
"De sea works, massa, for't sef and God,
And so must de brack man too.

"Dan gib him* de work, and gib him de pay,
For de chillen and wife him love,
And de yam shall grow, and de cotton shall blow,
And him nebber, nebber rove,
For him love de Carlina State,
And de ole magnolia tree,
Oh! nebber him trouble do icy norf,
Ef de brack folks am go free."

Beaufort, S. C., Oct. 21, 1862.

* The colored people use the word *him* for "us," and apply the same pronoun to animate and inanimate objects whether masculine, feminine or neuter gender.

MARRIED.

BISCOP—CUNNINGHAM—At Irvington, N. Y., on Monday, Oct. 20, by the Rev. Charles Pettberg, [illegible], daughter of James Cunningham.

[illegible]—TOWNSEND—In [illegible], on Tuesday, Oct. [illegible], by the Rev. Wm. [illegible], Edward Brown [illegible] of Portland, Me., [illegible] to Miss Grace B., daughter of the late Robert Townsend.

FURBISH—CODMAN—In Portland, Me., on Monday, Oct. 27, at High-street Church, by the Rev. Dr. Chickering, Mr. [illegible] Furbish of Chicago, Ill., to Miss [illegible], daughter of the late R. A. L. Codman, esq., of Portland.

PERRY—FONDA—At Schenectady, on Wednesday, Oct. 22, by the Rev. Edwin Seelye, D. D., William D. Perry of Lansingburgh, to Louisa Scudder, daughter of the late Rev. J. D. Fonda.

PICOT—WATSON—On Saturday, Oct. 25, at Geneva, N. Y., by the Rev. Thos. G. Watson of Cato, Dr. M. H. Picot of Philadelphia, to Carrie E., daughter of the late W. W. Watson of Geneva.

SWIFT—FITZ HUGH—At Geneseo, on Wednesday, Oct. 22, 1862, by the Rev. Walter Ayrault, assisted by the Rev. J. C. Du Bois, Foster Swift, M. D., of New-York, to Alida Carroll, daughter of D. H. Fitz Hugh, esq., of Geneseo.

BOWE—In this city, on Thursday, Oct. 30, on his way home from Port Royal, S. C., Daniel Bowe of Agawam, Mass., aged 23 years.

He graduated at Yale College in 1859, and at Andover Theological Seminary in 1862. For the last eight months he had faithfully labored as a missionary teacher among the contrabands at Port Royal. Typhus fever has ended his earthly life of one who freely offered himself on the altar of Christian philanthropy.

Boston, Philadelphia, and Chicago papers please copy.

BURNS—At Tompkinsville, Staten Island, on Oct. 29, of [illegible] of the liver, Eliza T., wife of [illegible] Burns, aged 54 years and 10 months.

BURNS—At Fort Lee, N. J., of diphtheria, on Thursday, Oct. 30, Mary Eleanor, only child of Peter Burns, and eldest daughter of Geo. G. Smith of this city, aged 29 years, 9 months and 4 days.

BRITTON—At Southfield, Staten Island, on Thursday, Oct. 30, Mrs. Rachel Britton, widow of the late John Britton, in the 66th year of her age.

DODGE—At Port Jervis, Orange County, on Sunday, Oct. 26, Mrs. Elizabeth Dodge, wife of the late Benjamin Dodge, aged 73 years and 3 months.

HILL—At Fort Jefferson, Tortugas, of typhoid fever, on Tuesday evening, Oct. 7, First Lieutenant William H. Hill, of Company F, 90th Regiment, New-York Volunteers, in the 28th year of his age.

JOHNSTON—At Newburgh, on Thursday morning, Oct. 30, Hannah M., daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Johnston of that place.

Richmond (Va.) papers please copy.

KAVANAGH—At Alexandria, on Tuesday, Oct. 28, from a wound received at one of the late battles, Capt. Arthur Kavanagh, in the 29th year of his age.

Kilkenny (Ireland) papers please copy.

LYNCH—At Washington, D. C., on Monday, Oct. 27, from wounds received at the battle of Bull Run, on Tuesday, Sept. 2, Edward H. Lynch, first Sergeant, Company D, 1st Regiment, N. Y. S. V., aged 30 years, 11 months and 1 day.

MAUKIN—In the Town of Yonkers, on Thursday, Oct. 30, Ann Frances, wife of George I. Maukin, in the 36th year of her age, of consumption, in faith and peace.

MOORE—On Wednesday, Oct. 1, at Key West, of yellow fever, Sergeant Frank Moore, of the 90th Regiment, New-York State Volunteers, aged 23 years, eldest son of Francis A. and Margaret Moore.

PURDY—At East Morrisania, on Wednesday, Oct. 29, after a short and painful illness, Julia Ann Deroe, wife of Henry Purdy.

PARDEE—At South Norwalk, Conn., on Wednesday, Oct. 29, at 6 a. m., in her 21st year, Sarah E. Pardee, the loving wife of Moses B. Pardee, LL. D., and eldest daughter of Geo. B. and Maria Clarke.

PEARSON—On Tuesday, Oct. 14, 1862, at Sharpsburg, Md., Thomas Pearson, aged 23 years, 7 months and 5 days, late of Company D., Hawkins Zouaves, from wounds received at the battle of Antietam, Md.

SCOTT—At Hudson City, N. J., on Wednesday, Oct. 29, Eleanor Beatty, wife of Philip Scott, aged 30 years.

SEATON—On board ship Reporter, wrecked off Cape Horn, on Sunday, Aug. 17, on her passage to San Francisco, Willie, eldest and beloved son of Robert and Elizabeth Seaton, aged 16 years.

SAMBERN—TRAVIS—On Wednesday, Oct. 22, by the Rev. S. L. Starks, at the residence of the bride's father, in Cohoes, Albany County, N. Y., Mr. William L. Sambern, and Miss Sarah, daughter of J. Travis, esq.

SPENCER—At Westport, Conn., on Tuesday, Oct. 28, Thaddeus Spencer, esq., of New-York City, aged 64 years. His remains were taken to Suffield, Conn., for interment.

TEFFT—At Syracuse, on Friday, Oct. 17, Mrs. Charles W. Tefft, formerly of this city, in the 43d year of her age.

WHEELOCK—On Sunday, Oct. 26, at Fairfax Seminary, Va., of wounds received Aug. 30, at the second battle of Bull Run, Edward Wheelock (of Company A, 9th Regiment, N. Y. S. M.), son of Amelia and the late Joseph Wheelock, in the 34th year of his age.

Providence (R. I.) papers please copy.

DIED.

BRAMHALL—On Friday, Oct. 25, after a brief illness, of congestion of the lungs, Moses S. Bramhall, jr., aged 22 years, only son of M. S. and Emily Bramhall of Rahway, N. J.

BABCOCK—On Sunday, Oct. 19, on board the Mississippi steamer Gladiator (from wounds received at the hands of guerrillas), William H. Babcock, aged 40 years.

BURRUSS—On Friday, Sept. 19, at Ellerslie, Woodville, Miss., Louisa Laudon, wife of John W. Burruss, esq., and daughter of the Rev. Seymour Landon of Watertown, Conn.

BRADLEY—At Geneva, on Friday morning, Oct. 31, of diphtheria, Cornelia, youngest daughter of D. Ogden and Elizabeth N. Bradley, aged 3 years, 2 months and 24 days.

COOK—At Stony Brook, L. I., on Monday, Oct. 27, of typhoid fever, Benjamin C. Cook, in the 30th year of his age.

Long Island papers please copy.

ENGLE—At Shreveport, La., on Monday, Sept. 1, Eliza G., wife of Arnold Engle, and daughter of R. G. Nelsis of New-York, aged 22 years.

GIRVAN—At Poolesville, Md., on Sunday, Oct. 19, George W. Girvan, Sergeant Company B, 9th Regiment, N. Y. V., aged 21 years, 2 months and 15 days.

London papers please copy.

HINCKLEY—At the residence of her son, E. S. Thorpe, esq., Mechanicsville, Saratoga County, N. Y., on Thursday, Oct. 23, Mrs. Rebecca Thorpe Hinckley, widow of Chas. A. Hinckley, mother of Col. E. B. Thorpe and the late Mrs. Rebecca Hinckley Kellogg.

Orleans papers please copy.

HOLMES—At Gravesend, on Tuesday, Oct. 28, John Holmes, in the 66th year of his age.

HAMILTON—Lost, off Cape Horn, from the wreck of the ship Reporter, on Sunday, Aug. 17, William Henry Hamilton, second son of Mary A. and the late Capt. Joseph Hamilton, aged 18 years and 21 days.

California papers please copy.

HAIGHT—In Pleasant Valley, Dutchess County, N. Y., on Saturday, Oct. 18, 1862, of affection of the heart, Frances Carr, wife of John L. Haight.

LASALA—At New-Brighton, on Saturday morning, Nov. 1, Sabina I. Lasala, aged 31 years.

NORTH—At Chicago, Ill., on Thursday, Aug. 14, Mrs. Catharine H. North, daughter of the late John Heath of New-York City.

OKIE—On Monday, Oct. 27, Martin Okie, aged 61 years.

Philadelphia papers please copy.

PATTERSON—On Sunday, Oct. 26, at his residence, in South Orange, N. J., Robert Livingston Patterson, in the 59th year of his age.

Philadelphia papers please copy.

PERINE—At Southfield, Staten Island, on Monday, Oct. 27, Cornelius Whitehead, son of Cornelius and Letitia Perine, aged 1 year, 1 month and 25 days.

SAMSON—At Washington, D. C., Eleanor H., daughter of the late A. W. and Letitia M. Samson, in the 19th year of her age.

SAFIELD—Killed at the battle of Bull Run, on Saturday, Aug. 30, George W. Safield of Co. C, 9th Regiment Duryee's Zouaves, aged 20 years.

Rahway papers please copy.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB.

TUESDAY, Oct. 28.—We give a synopsis of things talked about at the Club to-day, as follows:

Grafting Grape Vines.—Information was called for at the last meeting upon this subject, and partially answered. Dr. S. J. PARKER, of Ithaca, says:

I believe the "book"-recommended plan, of waiting till the leaves begin to start, and then cutting the vine off two or three inches below the ground, and grafting it as if it were an apple or pear root, will disappoint every one, except in occasional instances; because the flood of sap prevents any union with the stock. The grafting as early as the frost is out of the ground, so as to allow one to dig this depth, and sheltering the graft from the late frosts—so that the thin seals of ice between the stock and scion shall not kill the cells of union. I believe to be more successful. But can any one tell a sure way, as sure as with apples—to graft grape vines?

Grape-Vine Insects.—Dr. PARKER gives the following account of insect injuries to vines in his vicinity:

There are at this place, 1. A green, triangular bug, about a quarter of an inch long, light wings, very thin, blunt, square forehead, triangular and slim body, behind the larger head. The little rascal loves to "stop" just when you don't want it stopped on the vine, by eating out the tender growing end of the vines; he also girdles the young vines by a row of holes that swell up and partially stop the growth of the vine. It is similar to, but I believe not identical, with the *Cerasa Bubalus*.

2. A scaly cover, ⅛ to ¼ of an inch in diameter, with a mass of downy cotton under it, and covered by the scaly shell and cotton is a gelatinous mass. The injury done by this is small.

3. A small, scaly cover, not over an eighth of an inch long and 1-16 of an inch broad, and about it the vine and leaves are disfigured by a black powder. The vines so infested grow slowly.

4. A wart appears on the leaves, and is about as large as the half of a small pea, tough and green as the leaf. On opening the warty growth, if young a yellow or brownish set, one to eight or ten, of minute egg shaped points are seen; on breaking these points or eggs open, a few red insects are found. If the warty growth is older, the eggs or small tubers are broken, and the warty growth is full of lively scarlet or blood-red insects. Should this last insect rapidly increase, it would destroy our vineyards. Can these be named? Are they common? Are they natives or imported?

Balsam of Fir Tree.—A correspondent wants information about this tree, which is one of the most beautiful lawn trees, and may be medicinally useful, as it affords a valuable product known as Canada balsam, which is obtained from little vesicles on the bark. The information wanted is: When to transplant from the nursery? How the tree should be set as to exposure? What soil is best? Is it naturally a dry-land tree?

R. G. PARDEE—I think this tree should be transplanted in the last of May or in June, with all the earth that could be conveniently made to adhere to the roots, and planted in good loamy soil, with leaf mold or sand about the roots, and there will be no difficulty in making it grow.

J. P. VREEDER—It is a good plan to drive the spade in all around so as to take out a cone-shaped mass of earth, inclosing the roots, and wrap it with a cloth and keep the roots moist till it is reset.

WM S. CARPENTER—The only secret about transplanting the fir, or any other evergreen, is to keep the roots from getting dry. It will grow in almost any soil, transplanted in May, June, or July. So will other evergreens, with proper care, and it is not important to take up balls of earth. Indeed, that is impossible where the trees are to be transported a long distance. I had one lot, the roots of which were washed and then packed in wet moss, all of which lived.

R. G. PARDEE—Yet hardly one in a hundred from nurseries live. Why? It is because they are badly packed, or badly planted, or put into unsuitable soil.

Mr. CARPENTER—They should always be moved in a wet day and kept out of the ground as short a time as possible.

J. P. VREEDER—I have had some valuable experience in transplanting trees from a swamp to a dry soil. I took up a wagon load of tamarack (larch) out of a swamp, and set them in a wet place, all but three, and only four lived, and of those four, three were planted upon a dry, gravelly piece of land. Next Spring I tried again and set all on dry land, and all lived. I have had the same success with elms, moving them from wet to dry land.

Tree Wash.—I think the best tree wash is soda soap—better than caustic soda dissolved in water, one pound to a gallon. The soap forms a polish over the bark, and more soda adheres than in the soda wash. Besides, there is danger in using that too strong, and if used too weak it does no good.

Doct. TRIMBLE—The very nasty wash made of whale-oil, soap, tobacco, and other stuff, as recommended by Mr. Cummings of *The New-York Observer*, I have proved to be utterly worthless. I have proved another thing—that is, that there are agricultural editors who talk very knowingly about insects—the curculio, for instance—and nostrums to keep them off the trees, that don't know the animal when they see it, and they know nothing about its habits.

Killing Bugs with Snuff.—JOHN G. BERGEN—I once read a certain sure remedy for vine bugs. It was snuff. Being largely interested in growing cucumbers, I bought a barrel of snuff, and dosed my vines to kill the bugs. It was offensive enough to me, but I found that one application did not offend the bugs; so I dosed them again, day after day, determined to kill or drive the pests away from my vine patch. In this I fully succeeded, for I killed all my vines, and thus the bugs; [illegible] body is a very effectual one, if anybody likes it—I don't—and it is just like a good many other highly-recommended remedies.

Unnamed Apples.—A lady presented two choice, good apples, from the farm of David S. Woodworth, Lebanon, Conn., one of which, a medium-sized red apple, was pronounced very excellent, and worthy of propagation.

The Vandyne Apple.—This is a local apple of New-Jersey, and is thought to be superior to the Fall pippin. Mr. PARDEE presented specimens from Hackensack, N. J., which were tested and much admired. He said the tree is a great bearer, and the fruit is fairer and larger than the Fall pippin. Dr. WARD thinks it superior. Dr. TRIMBLE said he thought the apple was generally known, as it is an old and much-esteemed sort in Jersey. We find it truly described in "Downing's Fruits."

The Rambo Apple.—Dr. TRIMBLE called attention to another very valuable Jersey apple—the Rambo. It is highly valuable, either for the table or cooking, and the tree thrives well upon light sandy land. It is medium size, flat; skin smooth and yellowish white in the shade, streaked and marbled with pale yellow and red in the sun, and speckled with large rough dots. Flesh greenish white, with a rich sprightly sub-acid flavor.

Persimmons.—A full-grown specimen of this fruit was exhibited, and the statement made that it can be successfully grown in this vicinity; and it was said to possess some excellent qualities, but some of the members who tasted of this said they "couldn't see it."

A new Grape.—FRANCIS B. FANCHER of Lansingburg, N. Y., proposes to exhibit at the next meeting of the Club a new grape, which he thinks (of course) a little superior to any others.

Dr. TRIMBLE thought none could be superior to the Delawares grown in Burlington Co., N. J., some of which are as large as Dianas.

Pears.—JOHN G. BERGEN of Long Island said that pear trees need age to produce perfect fruit. He has an Easter Buerre tree, on quince, seven years from the nursery, which never has produced good fruit until the present year, and but very few in number, but for the present crop about sixty full-sized pears. As to thinning out fruit, as a general rule that is correct; yet in a row of Duchesse, where all the trees have equal opportunity, some that have the least number have the poorest pears. On some trees that bore very full, he had many single pears of 18 ounces weight.

The Chairman, the Rev. Mr. WEAVER of Fordham, said he had a Bartlett pear tree, eight years old, that produced for the first time this year. Those who have set trees need not be discouraged about final success, if the growth is good, if they do not produce immediately.

Dr. TRIMBLE thinks in such a year as this that the tendency of all pear trees, and particularly the Bartlett, is to overbear, and should have the fruit thinned, and his practice is to make it doubly serviceable by selecting those that contain worms, which produce the codling moth; and not having any pigs, he fed these pears to his horse, which ate them with a good relish.

WM. S. CARPENTER—I had some Glout Morceau pear trees, eight years old, which I had given up as barren, but have found that all they wanted was age, for this year they produced a full crop. The Vicar of Winkfield never produces good fruit upon young trees.

French Method of Growing Figs.—Prof. RENWICK gave a paper translated from late French papers, upon the method of growing figs in latitudes where the trees will not endure the Winter. The former practice was to trim low branches, and cover them in Winter, but it is found to be better to grow the trees in single stems not over 6 or 7 feet high, and every Autumn, the trees are taken up with considerable dirt adhering, and packed closely in a cellar, and watered properly during Winter, keeping the room well ventilated in all warm days.

New Mode of Grape Growing.—Another paper translated by Prof. Renwick gives a new method of growing grapes in Holland. A sort of locomotive hot-bed is constructed, and made to surround a growing vine, some time in November. A trench is dug around the vine and filled with horse manure to produce artificial heat, at about 53 degrees during the night, and 60 degrees during the day, which is after increased to 80 degrees, and it is stated that a vine thus treated, between the middle of November and the middle of March, will produce a fine crop of grapes.

Salt, Sulphur, and Bacon, for Sheep.—A sheep-keeper in Indiana says he promotes the health of his flock by a free use of salt, and an occasional use of sulphur mixed with the salt or with feed, and two or three times a year he gives the sheep some old bacon, which is cut up and mixed with the salt.

Another sheep-keeper thinks tar better than the fat bacon, though it is more work to administer it, for each sheep has to be caught, and its mouth opened, and tar put in with a paddle.

Another one thinks rosin, in powder, mixed with salt, or meal, or grain, fed to sheep, just as good as tar, and a great saving of labor.

Fruit-Preserving Jars.—"What is the *essential* thing in a jar, to seal up and preserve fruit?" This question is put by "one who reads the proceedings of the Farmers' Club in THE TRIBUNE."

He says: "It is not to absolutely exclude all the air, because some self-sealing glass jars show bubbles of air, yet preserve the contents. Sometimes fruit keeps which was not very carefully put up, and again it spoils when the utmost care was used. Is there any certain rule for preparing and sealing up fruit to have it uniformly good? Will the Farmers' Club make this a question for discussion?"

On the motion of Mr. PARDEE, it was agreed that the above suggestion and the question be discussed at the next meeting.

The Curculio—Why they did not Ravage the Fruit this Year.—A fruit grower in Massachusetts gives it as his opinion that a cold May will stop the ravages of the curculio. It did in 1860 and 1862, aided by frost in the fore part of June. Next year, if the Spring is favorable for the production of these pests, he thinks we shall have them as thick as ever. "The only way to get rid of them is to have all the fruit trees that are most affected by curculio planted in a lot where hogs can be kept. But it will not avail much for one man to pursue this course unless all his neighbors will do the same. In some cases the pests have been kept from trees by smoke of burning rags, leather, feathers, or strong-smelling herbs, or with tar and sulphur fumes. Dried cow dung is also useful. The currant insect is also prevented by making a smudge under the bushes at the proper time in the Spring.

Insect Eaters.—SOLON ROBINSON: We need more information about insect-destroyers. We have made war upon birds, for some fancied injury they do to crops, without considering that they are natural enemies of insects—we hate the sight of toads, and kick them out of our path, without stopping to consider how many insects hurtful to the garden these toads have destroyed—we have a deadly enmity against skunks, and teach the boys and dogs to catch and kill, without stopping to consider that every skunk upon a man's farm is worth, annually, the interest of a hundred dollars. It is true, a skunk will eat an egg or a chicken. A mink or a weasel will do the same. What else will they do? Let us think. They certainly do not live upon eggs and chickens. No farm affords enough chickens and eggs to furnish food for a colony of skunks, but it does furnish bugs, worms, rats, mice, and moles which the skunks industriously pursue. The weazel is a most efficient ratter. I am not sure about him as an insect-destroyer, as I am of the mink. Insects are his natural food. I have heard of one man in Central New-York, who has a pen of domestic minks, which he undertook to breed for their fur, which he finds a profitable undertaking, but he has found another thing connected with this new kind of farm stock still more profitable. By keeping his minks and bees close together, he has found that they eaten and eat every miller that comes near them. If a grasshopper sails into the pen he is snapped up before he touches the ground. Boys are much amused in feeding grasshoppers to the minks, which are as easily penned as rabbits, and much more useful, as they breed rapidly and the pelts are valuable. Let us study natural history a little more. Let us learn, as we can, that in destroying some animals considered noxious we have increased others that are really so. Let us learn that skunks, weasels, minks, toads, crows, robins, sparrows, swallows, martins, et genus omne, are not the farmers' worst enemies—they are all insect eaters and vermin destroyers. A writer in *The New-England Farmer* says:

Of ten species, taken without selection, but by chance, mostly in the woods, in only one did I find a particle of vegetable diet; the Golden-Crowned Thrush, with the remains of numerous beetles and caterpillars, had a few small seeds in its stomach. The Vireos, several of which I dissected, which are commonly believed to subsist almost wholly upon whortleberries at this season, contained no other food than the remains of several species of light green caterpillars. The Oriole had dieted upon caterpillars and small beetles, while the gizzards of Bobolinks were distended with what appeared to be a reddish-brown Aphis. Warblers were filled with the remains of minute beetles and small caterpillars; Pewees and Tanagers with various species of dipterous and hemipterous insects and a few beetles.

An Improvement of Thrashing Machines.—Cummings & Rost of Vienna, N. J., exhibited a model of machine to reduce the power applied to thrashing machines. Ordinarily the power is applied by [illegible] in this machine consists in applying the power to the shaker by a short crank-motion, directly from the center of the driving wheel of the horse-power, which greatly reduces the amount of force required to perform the whole operation, as they have proved that the shaker can be easily driven by this mode by a boy weighing only 60 pounds, instead of a power 708 pounds by the old method.

INTERESTING TO FARMERS.

California Shepherds.

There are some very large sheep owners in California. In *The California Farmer* of Aug. 15 we find an account of the flocks of Joseph Hubbard Hollister, a native of Licking County, Ohio, who now resides in the Valley of San Fernando, which is about twenty miles long east and west, by ten miles wide. His ranch is sixteen miles from Los Angeles, where he corrals nightly about eight thousand sheep, which are fed in four bands, each in care of a shepherd, and boy, and dogs. The average of the last clip was 6½ pounds, all fine wool, the stock having been taken from Ohio. Lambs are regulated to come in January, February, and March, and increase at the rate of fifty per cent of the flock. Mr. Hollister is a tenant of Don Andreas Pico, the proprietor of the Valley, and has the pasturage of a hundred square miles, barring the squatter interlopers.

The principal native grasses are called *alfilerio* and *trebol* by the old settlers, the new ones, however, call the trebol bur clover, and pronounce it the most nutritious grass, wild or tame, that can be found on this continent. It grows in rank profusion all over the country, bearing a small bur containing the seeds, which are oily in their character and very agreeable in taste. One special merit of this clover is the facility with which it converts itself into good, sweet, and nutritious hay, yielding from two to four tuns to the acre, without requiring the agency of the scythe. During the month of July it becomes perfectly sun-cured, and a partial severance between the roots and stalks takes place, so that nothing more is required than to bring a strong horse-rake to bear upon it and collect it into winrows, ready for hauling to the stack.

I have seen large tracts of ground, thus raked, and, to an unpracticed eye, they exhibit the appearance of having been mowed, and pretty well mowed, at that. As a hay, the *trebol* is greedily eaten by horses, cows, and sheep, and is evidently esteemed, by them, a greater luxury, in that state, than when green and tender. In this it differs widely from the *alfilerio*, of which the sheep are voraciously fond, in its young and verdant season, but evince a marked indifference for it when it becomes sun-cured. There are other rich and wholesome grasses, plentifully scattered over this region, but the two I have mentioned are the important ones in the estimation of the sheep grazers. It is a fact, worthy of especial note, that these two grasses rapidly improve, in quantity and quality, under the pasturage of sheep. There is also a villainous plant, sprinkled about the pastures, known here as *malva*—but called *ground mallows* in the old States—which the sheep sometimes eat and thereby contract a mortal disease called the "*trembles*."

The "trembles" is the only fatal sheep disease in this region. Indeed none of the ovine maladies so common in Europe and the Atlantic States are known here, always excepting that vexatious, but not dangerous pest, the "scab." The rascally acarus, like the rat, has followed in the footsteps of civilization, and gives the sheep much uneasiness, and the sheep-masters much trouble by burrowing in and under the skins of the poor animals. The mode of cure adopted here is very speedy, very effective and very cheap. It is simply to make a rather stiff whitewash, to which salt, in the proportion of one pound to two of the lime, is added—into a bath of which the sheep may be dipped, or else it may be thoroughly applied to the afflicted surfaces by the aid of a brush. The whitewash adheres and dries, and after a brief time falls off, effectually carrying away the scab and its cause.

Mr. Hollister commenced his sheep business in 1853, when, in company with his brother, Col. W. W. Hollister, now an extensive sheep grazer of San Juan, Monterey County, he started with 6,000 sheep from Ohio, and brought them into Southern California, by way of Salt Lake. Of these, 2,800 were lost on the trip. Of the remaining 3,200, all, excepting 900 ewes, were sold for mutton, realizing a handsome profit over all expenses and losses. The 900 ewes, all of them of good blood, were retained by the Colonel at San Juan, and out of them has grown his present stock of 21,500 sheep, from which, since 1854, he has sold mutton and wool to the amount of over $150,000. In 1857, Mr. Hollister, in company with Messrs. N. C. Peters and Joseph Cooper, started with 4,000 sheep from Ohio, bound for Southern California.

The Winter of 1857 was passed in Missouri, and with an addition of 6,000 sheep, bought in that State, and of inferior blood, the drove, 10,000 strong, was headed for California, on the route through New-Mexico, in the Spring of 1858. The selection of this route was every way unfortunate. Difficulties, delays, and disasters, of all sorts, attended the drove during its long and toilsome march, and it finally reached Los Angeles County in February, 1860, reduced to 3,800, all told.

Messrs. Hollister and Cooper pastured their sheep in Los Angeles Valley during 1860, and in February, 1861, brought them to their present location, the 3,200 have now reached the hansome figure of 8,000, which will be 12,000 next Summer. The business of growing fine wool in Southern California, may thus, in strictness, date the era of its commencement in the Spring of 1860. Since then, many other wealthy and enterprising gentlemen, among whom is Ex-Governor Downey, have gone into the business, with much spirit, making their beginning by crossing the fine Hollister bucks on the common Mexican ewe. Brief as has been the time since the arrival of the Hollister and Cooper drove—or rather the remnant of it—the progress of the business has been most remarkable, though not more so than it is evidently destined to be in the future.

Fruit and Feeling in Illinois—Progress of Cultivation.

As no Agricultural State Fair is to be held this year, a greater number assembled at the meeting of the Illinois Horticultural Society, at Chicago, Sept. 8—13, than otherwise would have been the case; and in addition to those from Illinois, one sees many fruit-growers from various parts of the whole North-West. Still the attendance might have been greater, but minds are shocked by evidences of a shameful want of ability on the part of our rulers and generals, and now, settling down in huge masses upon a new conviction, fruits and flowers are less regarded.

It was pleasant again to feel the breezes of the Northern lakes, and no longer to suffer the heat of semi-tropical Southern Illinois. There, our fine peaches are mostly gone, and a good time we have had both in eating and selling them. On reaching Chicago, I was surprised with the sight of such peaches as with us were ripe a month ago. The Carolina June apple was on exhibition; ours disappeared about Independence day. The strawberry season of Chicago lasts a quarter of a year, and the first of this fruit is bought by men who wear mittens and overcoats. The price of peaches was from $3 to $4 a bushel—from 3 to 10 cents each. A lady will buy three peaches for a dime, cut one in two, and give her boy one part. He will eat his at once; she hers at her leisure. The rest are taken home to the family [illegible] them on the spot. Often he will buy three more, and then look around as if he were hungry. The temptation to invest again is great, but he starts down the street, shocked at his own extravagance. I saw a gentleman and lady buy four defective peaches for a dime. I thought they were going to eat them; they had them nicely done up in paper to take home. A peach may have been pared in Chicago, but I have not seen it done. I saw the peach-stones lying around. Our way of eating peaches is to go out to the tree and pull down a limb which has stood high in the Summer sun, and select those which have turned from red to purple. These are pared, and if the flavor is right they are eaten; if not, they are thrown away. I ate no peaches in Chicago, because I had only about $15 with me. I mistake; a friend of mine, a fruit-dealer, gave me two, which were too soft to sell.

It will be seen that peaches are scarce, and that the supply at a decent price is not equal to the demand. The truth is, this fruit will grow only in a limited region in Michigan, across the lake, and scarcely at all in Northern Illinois. I am told that some actually grow near Chicago. Some are raised about Alton, but the great peach region is Southern Illinois.

The display of fruit at the fair was various and large. From Southern Illinois were excellent apples, fully ripe, while those from the north part of the State were small and green. From the former section were specimens of almonds and figs. The floral part was extensive, and could be exceeded only in Eastern cities. The evergreens and exotics were very fine. The specimens of grapes included all good varieties. The pears subject to blight in many parts of the State, and root pruning in the Fall or early in Winter is recommended. The complaints of grapes rotting were general; the Concord and Delaware, however, were exceptions. The Concord seemed most in favor of these two. Many are discouraged with the Delaware, because it makes such an insignificant growth. This is probably owing to the fact that it has been raised in pots, in order to hasten the production of roots for sale, and thus this variety has greatly suffered in reputation.

Among the exhibitors and gentlemen devoted to horticulture, I noticed Phœnix of Bloomington, Dunlap of Campaign, Overman, and son, Mr. Starr, the Messrs. Barry, Sherman, Hibbard, James Smith, Iowa; Troax, Iowa; Foster, Iowa; Montrose, Centralia; Briant, Peck, Dr. Kennicott, Dr. Hull A. R. Whitney, W. H. Hanson, Young, Galusha, the President; Chase, Secretary; Emory and Corbett, of *The Prairie Farmer*; Tees, Indiana; Shepherd, Streeter, Woodward, Charles Willer, State Geologist, who has a fruit farm in Union County; and from Southern Illinois Baker, Evans, Earl, Colby, Newhall, Dyeo, Gow, and Wright.

Some of these have had many years' experience, and they have labored under difficulties peculiar to the West with heroic perseverance. Smith of Des Moines Town had five specimens of Concord Grapes, and I believe is in market with 60,000 of this variety. It has been supposed that grapes would not grow on the high table lands of this State. Dunlap showed the greatest variety of apples, Phœnix of trees. It looked hard to see several hundred of the finest trees dug up and ruined at this season of the year, that they might be exhibited. The difficulties above referred to are high winds and the nature of prairie soil, the hard pan underlying it preventing top roots from descending. The tree makes abundance of fibrous roots, which, of course are the foundation of fruit, but wanting the top root, the tree is so shaken by the wind as often to become loose and die. Instances are by no means rare of hearing of orchards being blown flat to the ground. With care they can be set up and made to grow, but the result must be something like getting up Spring poor cattle. I should suppose that with this view one need not be puzzled to understand why the prairies are destitute of trees. The remedy lies in subsoiling or drainage, in low heads or shelter by timber belts. It is seen from the above that there is a good reason why so many more trees die when brought from Eastern nurseries than when taken from Western ones.

There [illegible] terested [illegible] in- and ther[illegible] fruit, seemed so [illegible] nothing to commen[illegible] subtil [illegible] as the Triomph de Gand, but the [illegible] was that the Willson excels all oth[illegible] cial charts made coming strawberries were [illegible] TRIBUNE's forth- all wished to try them; [illegible] tioned, and constant attempts to force [illegible] regarding the the market, it was [illegible] of the paper was not risk any of its reputation [illegible] recommending a fruit not fully equal, if not superior to the Willson.

There were a few selfish persons there. One was going to have 1,500 bushels of strawberries, and they would glut the market. He has not yet learned that half, I might say quarter crops of anything, form an average. Chicago wants from six to eight thousand bushels of strawberries, no man can raise an eighth part of this, if he can, he can sell it, providing he can gather it. If any man or child lives long enough to see too much fruit raised he will be the first one to say he has lived long enough. Mr. Davis of Chicago raised this year the largest crop of strawberries ever grown in the West. In the midst of the season came three days rain, and he lost two-thirds of them, but he did well enough. Depend upon it there is always something the matter with the fruits of human industry in this world. No one man will be permitted to do it all, but every man will be permitted to do enough to get a good living, and educate his children. Therefore, let every one who can raise good fruit—none of your Sucker children"—and let us strive to so doing to bring down the prices so that we may get comfortably rich, and at the same time permit the common people to buy largely and thus increase the demand. We should strive to sell a good taste of good fruit for the price of a glass of whisky. You will never find whisky going down on a stomach full of ripe peaches. At the least, let us plant a peach tree for every hog, and a pear tree for every dog we keep to run after him.

As I was walking among the fruits and flowers with another friend, who has a nursery of over a hundred acres, he turned from reflecting on his life-long labors, and said: "If I were in his place I could not sleep or eat, or even decently hold my peace. How can a man with human feelings keep calm while so many of the choicest of our land are murdered and mangled and torn, and while so many sicken and die as they watch in camps or struggle in valleys of death? How, in the midst of these horrors, can he walk the streets or do business, unless it be to secure speedy retribution both on friend and foe? And now, with this General, we must endure for three months a year all the slow pangs we suffered through the last." "But you forget," I said, "that our men have been a sacrifice offered up to that infernal deity named Conservative Democracy." "Yes," said he, "but, O Heavens! isn't it hard to bear!" Another one, listening, said: "This war is unlike any war yet known, for the Lord is carrying it on. He is going to conquer us first, in order that we may be fitted to receive a General that has an idea, and whom we have twice rejected. By and by we will accept him; then our part in the war will begin. If needed, I will go then, though I am over age, and I can find a hundred thousand who will go with me, and we will bear our own expenses. Let the Government give us arms—that's all we ask. Talk about fighting—the war has not even commenced yet. I know I have lost a son—" He said no more.

I was amused to notice how much the exhibitors thought of their fruit; with many, this is the first year the trees have borne, and this was particularly the case with those who have lived in cities, and who only a few years ago turned their attention to fruit growing. Hour after hour they stood by their tables, their eyes running from plate to plate, and often they rearranged them so that each pear and bunch of grapes should show the best that it could. Human affection is scarcely less devoted. I was reminded of a young wife with her first baby. Some may call this a species of insanity. Very well, I own to being a little insane on strawberries. But people do not understand it. They do not have before them the years of persevering industry, as the fruit-grower does, and they have no longer been realized. They know not how he has watched his trees through all seasons, till they have become "familiar trees;" how he has thought of them when falling asleep, or on a journey, and how he has walked among them with his wife on Sunday afternoons. Of all the descendants of Adam, none have so nearly succeeded in getting back into Paradise as the fruit-grower.

Among the exhibitors I came across several of that class of men who have been said to read nothing but the Bible and THE N. Y. TRIBUNE. If this is true of them, they have acquired a vast sum of knowledge. Many of them have complete files of THE TRIBUNE for ten and fifteen years. Their women folks know better than to cut a dress pattern out of this paper. The last number usually does lie under a book on the "family stand." But of these there are many who do not raise fruit except for their own use. Years ago they came West with scarcely a dollar; they raised grain for a few years, then turned their attention to stock, and $10,000 [illegible] among the richest farmers in the central part of the State. [illegible] its cause hither that the paper was suppressed, the indignation felt by these men would have been intense had they not believed the report to be false.

In one sense, and in the best sense, they belong to the Tribune Association. Should this paper meet with a misfortune, not owing to bad management, and require funds, there are many clusters of ten men each who would freely raise $20,000. I am saying this because, when the history of these times is written, this fact will be needed to explain some things, and it might as well be said in this connection as in any other. At least, I choose to put it here.

Labor is very scarce in the West, and the weeds are overrunning nursery and strawberry grounds. A considerable number of contrabands are finding their way into these parts, which are healthy, and they are employed at once at good wages.

On the whole, my visit to the fair and to Chicago leads me to the conclusion that there are thousands of men in the East who should come hither, where fruit is easily raised, and engage in the business. Fruit is greatly needed; in twenty years from this, when Illinois will have 5,000,000 of people, it still will be needed. At 45, a man, with some means, may set out an orchard (as many do it at this age and succeed as they do younger); he will do well at 50, or 55; I would encourage him if he were 60, for in this business he will renew his age—he wants to live. With a plenty of good fruits, and with milk and butter, and eggs and poultry, one's life ought to pass agreeably at least. For my part, I am glad that I abandoned a city for a rural life. We have woods and swings and country air, as well as duties for the girls, and a plenty of work and books and newspapers for the boys. Deliver us from the city, as noisy as a boiler factory, where one is deluded with the idea that he gets cream in his coffee, and that the second-hand water he drinks is pure.

N. C. M.

Imperial Corn-Husk Cloth and Paper.

There has been no time for ten years when the paper-makers were more in want of a substitute for rags than the present; nor any time when an inventor or discoverer would be more patiently listened to. The consumption of paper in this country of readers and writers, is and has been for years in excess of supply; at one time (1854) so much that the price advanced 2½ cents per pound, and weekly journals had to reduce their size, increase their rates, or go into liquidation. That year we imported more than a million dollars worth of rags, and the curious traffic in the tatters of all nations has increased from year to year until we are now importing at the rate of two million dollars per annum. Say that the paper manufacture of the United States is worth fifty millions a year, and that some fibrous material, of universal production were found which could be made up at half the cost of rags, what would it be worth to the discoverer? Why a fabulous fortune, that would tower above those of all the Astors and Girards who ever lived; and the hope of realizing such golden dreams has stimulated inventors to research and experiment for years past. The straw of grain, the stalks of marsh-reeds, the inner bark of forest trees, and the very wood itself have by turns been made into paper, and introduced to public notice. All processes and modes of treatment, from simple maceration in water to boiling in hot lye, and shooting out of a steam-gun have been employed in the transformation of the organized woody-fiber into pulp. Many failures and no fortunes have been the result; but one inventor is no sooner forgotten than another claims attention. The latest attempt to furnish a substitute for rags is that of an Austrian, who is now applying at Washington for his letters patent "for the discovery of a new spinning and weaving material, and the utility of its waste," the manufacture of paper being contemplated in the latter clause.

The Chinese have been making paper from reeds, bamboo, rushes, and the stalk of wild and [illegible] grasses, for more than fourteen centuries. In fact, so many substances are employed in that empire that each province has a variety of paper peculiar to itself. In Fo-Kien, for instance, the material used is the stalk of the young bamboo, which by maceration, bleaching, the use of alkalies, boiling, and beating, is made into a good, serviceable paper. The [illegible] velvety rice-paper [illegible] the Chinese paintings of flowers, birds, insects, and [illegible] female beauties are made, is produced from the stems of a hardy leguminous plant which grows abundantly on the marshy plains of Bengal and about the lakes of Calcutta. The Japanese use the inner bark of four or five species of trees, and make paper of all qualities, from the thinnest and finest to the heavier sorts which are used for clothing, and can hardly be told from silken or woolen stuffs.

Mr. Munsell of Albany, whose "Chronology of Paper and Paper-Making" is perhaps our best American authority, enumerates 103 substances which have been experimented upon in various countries by paper-makers. In the Smithsonian Institution there is a copy of a work on the manufacture of paper from other materials than rags, which is printed on more than sixty varieties of paper made from as many different materials. The works of the Marquis de Villette, published in London in 1786, in 24mo., are printed on paper made from marsh-mallow; and at the end are single leaves of paper manufactured at Bruges from twenty different species of plants, including the nettle, hops, moss, reed, and several kinds of trees and herbs. (Appleton's New American Cyclopedia.)

It would indeed be strange if with all this experiment, and all this searching in swamps and jungles for paper material, a plant so widely disseminated as maize should have been overlooked. In truth, we must believe that two mills for making corn-stalk paper really existed in Italy a century ago, for they are mentioned in Dr. Schaeffer's *Sammtliche Papierversuche* (Regensburg, 1772), but the secret of the processes employed seems to have died with the enterprising mill-owners. Travelers tell us also that the Chinese have long made paper from the woody fiber of sorghum and corn stalks, and some ten years ago a Frenchman came to this country to patent a similar process. The introduction of the Chinese and African sugar-canes into France by Count de Montigny and Mr. Leonard Wray, in 1851-2, created much excitement from their supposed ability to rival the tropical sugar cane, and as a collateral matter some attention was paid to the subject of making paper from the fiber of their stalks. Dr. Sicard of Marseilles, MM. Durst, Hudelist, Voepette, and others experimented to some extent in this direction, and many pamphlets were written to herald what was supposed to be a great discovery. Olcott in his "Sorgho and Imphee" (New-York, 1857), notices these experiments, and gives most of the processes; but neither has since proved of sufficient practical value to secure adoption either here or in France.

After a rest of ten years, the subject is revived by Counselor Auer von Welsbach, Director of the Imperial Printing Establishment in Vienna, Superintendent of the Imperial Paper Mill at Schlögelmühle, and Member of the Austrian Academy of Sciences. This gentleman was in 1856 ordered by Baron Bruck, Minister of Finance, to superintend a series of experiments with a new process for making paper from corn-stalks, invented by a Bohemian named Moritz Diamant. Accordingly, the resources of the Imperial paper mill were placed at Diamant's disposal; but he was unable by his process to produce paper either as cheaply or of as good quality as that made in the usual way from rags, and the experiments were stopped. In 1859, he made another appeal to Baron Bruck—this time backed by such recommendations from Trieste that the Minister agreed to give him another trial at the Imperial mill; but this, like its predecessor, failed. Baron Bruck did even more, for when Diamant argued that the cost of transporting the raw material made a factory for making [illegible] produce his paper at market. Indian corn was grown on the largest [illegible] supply for him, however, this venture brought in no better returns than its predecessors; so, after wasting nearly a year, and spending about 30,000 florins, the Government decided that it had had enough of the Herr Diamant and his corn-stalk paper.

But, in each of the trials, good writing, printing and wrapping paper had been made, and Counselor Auer had become so much interested in the subject that he decided to continue the experiments on his own account. Diamant's efforts had been to produce a paper from the fiber of the whole corn-stalk, and much of his trouble had come from the expensive process of separating and bleaching such coarse material. The coating of the stalk was in great part composed of silex, which had to be made soluble silicates by means of alkalis, and removed, before the fiber could be used at all. Counselor Auer saw at once that all this might be avoided by using the husks alone, the fiber of which was fine, of good length, and easy to work, and that if paper were to be made at all from the plant, it must be from the husk. He worked at his vats, his beaters and his boilers, until he hit upon a simple, cheap and effective way to separate, and bleach the fibers, and made ream after ream of paper, of almost all the varieties known in commerce. While his experiments were in progress he bethought him that the fiber of corn-husks might be twisted into yarn, and spun and woven into textile fabrics, as well as that of flax, hemp or cotton, and after some trouble succeeded in the attempt. In the process of extracting the fiber, a large quantity of farinaceous matter was precipitated, which on trial was found to make a sweet, palatable bread. The new fabric was patented in Europe, and the inventor is now applying at Washington for similar protection. Accompanying his application are historical sketches of his invention, and an argument setting forth the reasonableness of his claims. The document is fortified with specimens of the various products which the plant has yielded in the course of his experiments. Among them are sheets of paper of various qualities, some of the fiber prepared for the spinner, some yarn, and a bit of coarse bagging cloth. Herr Auer lays most stress upon his application of the husk-fiber to the manufacture of textile fabrics; but, badly as we are off for a substitute for cotton, it is plain that his invention has little interest for us, except as a means of reducing the cost of paper. If it will do that, it will be a public benefit; if not, it will share the fate of its predecessors. The inventor argues thus: The basis of paper is vegetable fiber; rags are only flax, hemp, or cotton fibers which have been worn as garments and sold to the paper-maker at a very small price. If those fibers had been used direct from the plant and not woven into cloth, the paper would be even much better, but vastly more expensive. The wearer of the fabrics has paid the heaviest cost, of preparing the plant fiber for the paper-mill, and sells his tatters for a mere song. Rags, therefore, must be the cheapest and best material for making paper, and the manufacturer cannot afford to make his finer sorts of paper from anything but flax, hemp, cotton rags, or waste, until a new material is introduced which can be spun and woven into garments, and sold to them in the form of rags.

So far so good; but Mr. Auer will never be able, we judge, to produce from the silkiest corn-husk a fiber as smooth, strong, and tender as those of flax or cotton. The pulp of the finest specimen in the collection kindly sent to us by D. P. Holloway, United States Commissioner of Patents, is coarser than that of paper made from the usual plants. It can hardly ever come into general use for the production of fine papers, but may take precedence of [illegible] and [illegible] for the coarser varieties. It is [illegible] that the inventor's [illegible] is printed half on paper made from pure corn-husk fiber, and half on that which contains a certain proportion of rags, but this would hardly warrant our giving it unqualified indorsement. The inventor has one thing in his favor, in the simplicity and cheapness of his process for separating the fiber. He claims that "the humblest laborer can learn the process, when he has been once instructed verbally or in writing, and can obtain the products on the corn-field itself without expense. Owners of large farms or manufacturers can produce hundreds of cwts. daily in steam-boilers." "Austria will first endeavor," says Dr. Auer, "to produce enough for home consumption, and then realize a large foreign export." We hope she may, and as we have to use rather more than a half million sheets of paper a week, we will gladly assist in the introduction of a substitute for rags which would make paper as cheaply as this eminent Austrian thinks his process will.

Cotton Growing in New-Jersey.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

BURLINGTON, Oct. 22, 1862.

The most extensive cotton growing enterprise attempted in this region for the last sixty years, has this season been prosecuted some three miles from this city, by Mr. Edward G. James. This gentleman is the owner of one of the finest farms in the township, and has spared no outlay necessary to bring it into the most perfect condition. He is largely engaged in business in Philadelphia, there standing at the head of the shipping interest, and being a leading member of the Corn Exchange. Possessed of ample fortune, he uses it with noble generosity wherever it will promote great national objects, or be beneficial in private circles. In support of the Government and the war, it is probable that no man has poured out money more liberally, or engaged more zealously in the costly enterprise of raising and fitting out the Corn Exchange Regiment. The cotton question naturally attracted the attention of a mind so capacious as his, and he resolved to undertake the production of the fiber on his own farm. In May last he appropriated three acres to its culture. The seed was procured from North Carolina, the ground was carefully prepared by deep cultivation and heavy manuring, and about the middle of May the three acres were planted. The rows were five feet apart, and the plants about eighteen inches asunder. Experience has shown that in ground thus thoroughly cultivated and manured, the distance between the plants is too small.

The Spring was cold, wet, and late. The soil chosen was unfortunately too heavy. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, with a general inexperience in the culture of Cotton, the crop has grown with extraordinary vigor. At this writing there are thousands of the plants that stand five feet high, while their branches interlock midway of the rows. They are loaded with blossoms and bolls, some showing as many as 60 bolls. These are in all stages of progress, some opened and displaying the fleecy contents of a well filled boll. On Monday night last the first frost of the season fell upon them. It was heavy enough to blacken all tender vegetation as if fire had swept over it; but the cotton plants are far from being killed. Numerous Southerners, familiar with cotton growing, have visited this trial plantation, and they concur in saying that they have never seen a more promising cotton field even in Georgia. Some cotton has been gathered, and more will be secured. What the whole yield may be is yet uncertain. The season has been unfriendly, the experiment was a trial one, yet so far it has not been unsuccessful.

In undertaking it mere profit was no part of Mr. James's object. His object was exclusively patriotic. The cultivation of Cotton on this large scale was one of the forms in which his love of country developed itself. Having ample means and facilities for testing its practicability in this region, he was desirous of proving that even here cotton could be grown at a profit. Others were to gain if he succeeded, he only would suffer if he failed. No matter how small his [illegible] may be the present season, he will repeat the [illegible] New-Jersey. [illegible] general introduction of Whitney's gin, [illegible] former produced his family supply. This neighborhood, previous to that period, supplied the South with gins; but as Whitney's invention cheapened the cleaning of the seed cotton, the farmers of New-Jersey, discovering that they could buy more cheaply than they could produce it, gradually abandoned its production. This curious historical fact is well nigh forgotten. But as price then regulated the production, it must do the same now. At fifty cents a pound a very moderate yield on Mr. James's three acres will pay far better than either wheat or corn. So long as it remains at that figure, efforts will continue to be made throughout this region to produce cotton. We have been so helplessly dependent on the South as to have entirely overlooked our own forgotten but abundant capabilities. Mr. James's patriotic labors may both revive and demonstrate them.

Highly Important from Minnesota—The Indian War Over—The Last of the Red Skins Skedaddled.

From The Mankato Independent, Oct. 23.

We left Camp Release, near Lacqui Parle, on Saturday last, at which time all was quiet, and no apprehension of further difficulties with the Indians existed in any quarter.

The white and mixed-breed captives, it was thought, had all or about all reached camp—altogether probably numbering over 200 prisoners. There are from 150 to 200 lodges of Sioux Indians encamped adjoining Col. Sibley—a considerable number of whom had been identified by captives and others as participants in the several fights and in the murders and outrages committed at the agencies and on the frontier. A drum-head court-martial had been in session for some ten days, and was still in progress when we left. Quite a number of Indians had been convicted, and were under sentence to be hanged, when we left. New arrests were made daily, and we have no doubt but that the Indian encampment would be thoroughly purged of all the rascals guilty of participation in the outbreak.

The number of Indians was daily increasing by desertion from Little Crow. On Saturday (the day we left) a party we heard estimated as high as 45 lodges would be in under a flag of truce to give themselves up for the purpose of saving their families.

Little Crow, at latest advices, had been deserted by nearly all his followers, had abandoned his trains, mounted his women and children upon horses, and was making a most precipitate flight in the direction of the Rocky Mountains. The latest news from him was received by Mrs. Higgins, wife of a Missionary murdered at Lacqui Parle, fleeing as above stated.

The Indians appear to be thoroughly subdued, and their only hope now seems to be in passing themselves off as "friends to the whites," and non-participants in the several fights, but claim to have done so through compulsion.

In our opinion the war is over. We do not believe there is an Indian who would dare raise his hand against a white man within 200 miles of our most advanced settlements.

TREES PROTECTED FROM MICE AND RABBITS.—Now, just before Winter comes on, is the time to protect your trees. The easiest way to do this is to fasten around each, with annealed wire, a couple of horse-shoe tile, so as to cover the hole of the tree. Against rabbits, two pieces, one above the other, may be required. The tile should fit so close that a mouse could not get inside. The earth should be heaped around the lower and trampled firm.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKETS.

REPORT.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, Nov. 4, 1862.

[illegible] RECEIPTS OF CATTLE [illegible] FOR THE WEEK [illegible] according to the reports from the [illegible] market places [illegible] have been received [illegible]

	Beeves.	Cows.	Veals.	Sheep.	Swine.
At Allerton's, 44th st.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
At Browning's, Sixth st.	[illegible]	42	70	[illegible]	....
At O'Brien's, Sixth st.	81	20	105	1,5[illegible]	....
At Chamberlain's, [illegible]	91	84	147	3,[illegible]	....
Sent them cars to butch[ers]	....	..	..	....	....
Sold to butchers [illegible] Bergen	424	..	..	....	....
Total	[illegible]	105	[illegible]	1,5[illegible]	31,673 / 47,[illegible]
Total previous week	[illegible]	82	717	13,[illegible]	29,099 / 4[illegible],003
Av. No. ⅌ wk. last yr.	4,[illegible]	110	[illegible]	4,233	10,756 / 2[illegible]

BEEVES FROM DIFFERENT STATES.

A. M. Allerton & Co., proprietors of the Washington Drove Yards, Forty-fourth street, report the Cattle in market from the following States:

New-York	1,532	New-Jersey	16
Ohio	665	Kentucky	429
Indiana	713	Connecticut	12
Illinois	1,003	Michigan	133

STOCK BY RAILROADS, ETC.

They also report Beeves and other stock received by railroads, &c., as follows:

	Beeves.	Cows.	Veals.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
By the Erie Railroad	922	....	....	....	9,649
Hudson River Railroad	1,512	....	....	....	20,166
Harlem Railroad	1,215	16	435	698	....
Camden and Amboy R.	....	....	....	....	....
By Hudson River Boats	250	....	....	....	....
On foot	425	....	....	....	....
New-Jersey Central RR.	129	....	....	....	1,657

The New-York and Erie Railroad makes the following report of the transportation of Stock for the week ending this day:—Beeves, 1,632; Horses, 238; Sheep and Lambs, 1,800; Swine, 8,550.

BEEF CATTLE.

Number reported for this market at Forty-fourth street, 4,153.

The prices to-day are quoted as follows:

First quality ....8 @8½ | Ordinary ....6 @6½
Medium ....7 @8 |

Some extra good Beeves may be quoted at 8¾@9c.

The general average of the market at 7½c.

The most of the sales range from 6c. to 8c.

Prices per head and per pound, of different weights, will be found in accounts of sales of sundry droves.

Total number of Beeves received in the city this week, 5,560.

This is 207 head more than last week. 1,232 head more than the average of last year. The average number of each Wednesday market last year was 3,686 head, while the number to-day being 4,453, shows 767 head more than the average, 263 head more than this day week.

The following drovers are in market this week:

Sam. Shuester, N. Y.	17	J. H. Williams, N. Y.	30
Sam. Shuester, Ill.	252	S. Shuester, Ill.	36
T. Gallis & Co., Mich.	39	G. W. Vail, Ky.	60
T. Gallis & Co., Ky.	143	Phil. McCaffrey, Ohio	90
Thos. Maloney, Ill.	74	T. C. Eastman & Bro., Ky.	83
T. G. Goff, Ky.	133	Dooley & Lawless, N. Y.	16
H. O. McCarty, Ohio	70	W. P. McIntyre, N. Y.	18
L. Samuels, Ill.	73	Geo. Sage, Ill.	57
Pat. Riley, Ohio	87	Baker & Haight, Ill.	65
W. Fowler, Mich.	40	T. M. Vail, N. Y.	[illegible]
T. McManus, N. Y.	20	Daniel Barnes, N. Y.	81
Ben. Westheimer, N. Y.	84	David Allerton, N. Y.	26
Daniel Drew, N. Y.	10	Henry Westheimer, Ill.	136
Ed. Kelly, N. Y.	73	Pickering & Co., N. Y.	28
Thos. Wheeler, N. Y.	117	Pickering & Co., Ind.	69
Feigle & Louterbach, Ind.	117	John T. Alexander, Ill.	204
W. W. Hoag, N. Y.	70	S. C. Abbey, N. Y.	23
A. B. Mead, N. Y.	74	Gillett & Toffey, Ind.	20
J. H. Williams, Ohio	41	Gillett & Toffey, Ohio	124
John A. Merritt, N. Y.	23	W. S. Sherman, N. Y.	15
L. Hughes, Ind.	47	Thomas Wheeler, N. Y.	46
Wm. Snyder, Ohio	45	S. Sherman, N. Y.	68
Vail & Phillips, N. Y.	35	Barney Bartram, N. Y.	34
Smith & Shoudler, Mich.	56	E. Sherman, Y.	16
Beach & Bray, Ind.	132	W. H. Barton, N. Y.	44
Beach & Bray, Ohio	67	Daniel McElwee, N. Y.	31
O. Briggs, Ind.	33	Jerry Thorne, N. Y.	23
J. McCollum, Ind.	34	G. Bright, N. Y.	26
W. H. Harris, Ill.	62	C. S. Green, N. Y.	33
A. M. Brush, Con.	13	Martin Laughman, N. Y.	17
Taylor & West, Ohio	17	S. L. Henry, N. Y.	15
B. W. Dewey, Mich.	15	J. Gordon, N. Y.	20
White & Otis, Ill.	76	Pat. Burns, N. Y.	21
T. & D. S. Doty, N. Y.	47	J. Allen, N. Y.	16
W. Richards, Ohio	30	R. Murray, N. J.	16
Rufus Lockwood, N. Y.	13	John Leonard, N. J.	10
S. C. Sutton, N. Y.	13	J. S. Edgar, Ind.	33
W. H. Belding, N. Y.	23	W. R. Williams, Ind.	56
Pat. Whalen, N. Y.	48	J. H. Montgomery, Ind.	96
W. Sherman, N. Y.	16	Atkins & Doremus, N. Y.	41

OPENING DAY OF THE MARKET.

Monday, Nov. 3.—The market opened this morning with about 3,800 head of bullocks in the sale pens, and the number was increased to over 4,200 by arrivals during the forenoon, and a large proportion of the stock was such as would suit our first-class butchers, who will have the best quality whatever may be the selling price. In consequence of the large number of first-rate bullocks on sale to-day, the price is not so high as it was a week ago and the trade not as lively, notwithstanding the weather is so much better—it being dry, clear, and mild, and the market-place in comfortable condition. From what we hear, we judge that some 1,000 head of bullocks intended for this market have failed to arrive and, it being known that they were expected, has somewhat depressed the market; but the worst effect has been produced by a Secesh movement of the wholesale butchers to resist the payment of the Government tax of 30c. a head. The character of this movement may be inferred from the fact that it appears to have been inaugurated by a butcher who is called by those who know him best "a rank Secessionist." The butchers of the same breed held a meeting last week, and resolved that they would buy no bullocks unless the drovers would deduct the tax from the price agreed. This Secesh trick the "Butternuts" undertook to carry out to-day, and for a time created a good deal of excitement in the market, and seriously injured trade, but they soon found that they had made a grand mistake. Some of the brokers told them plainly that they would not make the deduction, and, more than that, they would not give credit to any one who was villain enough to ask it, and some men were compelled to walk out of the yards and leave cattle that they had agreed to buy. Others were told, after completing a purchase, and requiring 30 cents off, that they were welcome to the fruits of their rascality, for they had paid two or three dollars a head more than would have been asked if they had not required the "tax off." Still, the effect was injurious to the market, without working any benefit to the conspirators, as brokers were willing to sell to others at lower rates than they would to any member of the "Association," which was formed to resist the tax and try to make it odious, and, moreover, that probably the most [illegible] to affect the State election. If [illegible] as much as it will the credit of those who resist paying the tax, it will accomplish all that the friends of Rebels desire. Fortunately this act of rebellion reacts upon the heads of the movers, and the feeling in the market at the close of the day is decidedly better than at the beginning. The range of price is 6 to 9 cents a pound for the net weight of beef, seller sinking offal, and very few sell at the extremes. The mass sell at 7@8c. a pound. One of the curiosities of trade this week, is the purchase of about 50 bullocks for the French Government. They were taken by Wm. Watts, one of our city butchers, generally of the class known as up-country oxen, and not such as are considered first-rate for city trade. There is a very large number of heavy old oxen on sale this week, only a portion of which are stall-fed, and there is a great run of old cows, stags, bulls, heifers, and grass steers, and the roach runs lower for this class than it has for a month past.

THE CLOSE OF THE MARKET.

TUESDAY, Nov. 4.—From the quiet dullness of the market-place this morning we should judge that all the tax repudiators had gone to join their Rebel brothers. Unless there is a strong rally of buyers toward night, there is no chance of closing out all the bullocks on sale. About 200 were added to the number this morning, leaving probably very near 1,000 head behind at Dunkirk, Buffalo and Albany, which will tend to depress the market next week. The closing sales this week will undoubtedly show worse for owners than any of the last four or five weeks, upon all grades. It is not to be wondered at, when we look at the very large supply, ranging over 5,000 head a week for a long time.

TRANSPORTATION.

The railroads are so crowded with freight as to be unable to get forward all the cattle offered. This is particularly the case on the Erie Road. There are cattle in market to-day that would have been in last week, if they could have got forward, and the same thing will happen next week, and we fear will continue so, or worse, as the number of hogs increases, which it will do as Winter approaches. A good many stock cars are taken up in the transportation of horses and mules for Government.

BROKERS' SALES OF BULLOCKS.

The reports this will show an unusual degree of irregularity in prices of stock of the same grade. We give enough to show the price of all sorts.

J. G. & W. W. Hoag, 75 up-country stock, Dutchess County and Connecticut, mixed weights and quality, Oxen and Steers, sold generally at 7½@8½c. ⅌ lb—7 to Chas. Gwer at about $90 each.

John Hains had ten head of the lot that Daniel Drew bought last Spring of Jos. H. Williams, estimated at 10¼ cwt., and he thinks the whole 32 head have gained 2 cwt. ⅌ head net, upon Mr. Drew's farm.

Bellis & Hughes, 70 of Wilson's Indiana Steers and Heifers, a mixed lot, estimated at 6 cwt. average, sold at 7½c. ⅌ lb.

Wm. Fleece, 56 Indiana Steers and rough Oxen for W. R. Williams, arrived Tuesday and sold hard at 6@7c. ⅌ lb.

Martin & Valentine, 45 of Lower & Briggs's drove of fat, though rather coarse Indiana Steers, part Durham, estimated to average 8 cwt., will hardly net 8c. ⅌ lb.

McIntyre & Goff, 120 Kentucky Durhams, none too fat, and rather coarse, some of the best estimated at 8 cwt. average, not selling any over 8c. ⅌ lb. 30 of Ben. Seddoth's 8½ cwt. sell at 7½@8c. 38 of James Hughes, 7@8c. 45 of Owens, 7½ cwt., at 7¼@8c.

Mead & Holcomb sold 17 Ohio Steers for Taylor, estimated at 6½ cwt., at 7½c. ⅌ lb. 45 ditto for Wm. Snyder, part Durham, average 6½ cwt. and sell at 7c. ⅌ lb. 74 up country Cattle, a mixed lot, 6 to 10 cwt., sell at 7@8½c. ⅌ lb.

Ben. Westheimer, 54 Genesee Valley Steers, last of P. Dunn's, average 6½ cwt., sold wholesale at 7½c. 76 of Otis & White, good Illinois Steers, average strong 7 cwt., and hard to make them average 8c. ⅌ lb.

Daniel Barnes, 70 first-class Genesee Valley steers, from the farm of Gen. Jas. S. Wadsworth, which will average 7½ cwt., and sell at 8@9c. ⅌ lb.; 30 of them are very extra and creditable to our next Governor as a farmer. Also, 11 head of superior quality steers, estimated at 11 cwt., which were fed by Mr. Hatch, on the Allen Ayrault farm, and are a credit to the farm and its manager, and well worthy of this honorable mention, which we hope will stimulate some of Mr. Hatch's neighbors to beat him next year—if they can.

Sam. Shuester bought of English, at Albany, 209 Indiana steers, which are estimated to weigh 7¼ cwt., average, and sell to average 7½c. ⅌ lb.

T. W. Tripp sold 40 State steers and oxen here and at Bergen, at 6@7½c. ⅌ lb.

Gillett & Toffey 31 Illinois Steers for Crabtree, a rough, uneven lot, av. 6½ cwt. and sold at 6@7½c. ⅌ lb. 87 of Lower & Briggs's Ind. steers, estimated at 6 cwt. av. sold at 6½@7½c. 80 of Henry Miller's Ohio Durhams, 2 and 3 years old, fat but too young to sell well, av. 6½ cwt. and sell at 6½@7c.

John A. Merritt has 104 of Alexander's Illinois Steers estimated at 6½ cwt. good fair quality, selling rather slow at 7@8c. ⅌ lb. We saw one lot that would weigh 6½ cwt. offered to a tax-repudiating Rebel at $45, and he offered $43, and was told to get them marked.

"An' will yees be after taking off the 30 cents?"

"No. You have bought them at $42; not a cent will be deducted."

"Then I'll go and [illegible] 'em."

"[illegible] you may [illegible]" (A hot p[illegible] followed).

[illegible] And would [illegible] tenel any [illegible] enough to ask [illegible] Government tax [illegible]

Simon Ulery, 100 of Alexander's Illinois [illegible] at [illegible] cwt., said very slow at [illegible]c. ⅌ [illegible] the last half of Monday.

Woods & Coddington, 62 of Geo. W[illegible] Steers, estimated at 6½ cwt., selling on their [illegible] at [illegible]c.

[illegible] Clover, 59 of [illegible] Samuel's [illegible] average [illegible] and sold [illegible] Frank's drove. Also, [illegible] Gallis's drove of [illegible] Durhams, average 1½ cwt., sold at 8c. ⅌ lb. [illegible] Williams, 42 of G. B. Purcell's nice Ohio Durhams [illegible] cwt., and sold slow at 8@[illegible]c.

Seirs & Louterback, 117 Indiana steers, bought at Albany of Sam. [illegible], estimated to average 7 cwt., and sell at 7½c. ⅌ lb.

S. Sherman, 23 up-town Steers, Oxen, and Cows, [illegible] good quality, sold at 7@[illegible]c.

Gallis & Thompson, 8[illegible] Kentucky Durhams [illegible] at Albany, are estimated at 7½ cwt., and [illegible] average 8½ cwt., sold mostly at wholesale, at net [illegible] Michigan Steers, not good, sold at 8c. ⅌ lb.

H. Barnes retailed 55 of Gallis's Kentucky [illegible] own account, at 8½c. ⅌ lb. estimated at 7½ cwt.

Shepard & Vail, 60 Kentucky Durhams, [illegible] of Butler, are estimated at 8½ cwt., and very good [illegible] will not average over 8c. ⅌ lb., as they hurried the sale [illegible] to go home, like honest citizens, and vote for an [illegible] honest man for Governor, being willing, they said, to sell [illegible] drove at $200 less to-day, rather than lose their votes.

Ed. Hungerford, [illegible] head [illegible] State Stock, principally Cows and Heifers, sold [illegible] Bergen at 5@7c. ⅌ lb.

T. C. Eastman and [illegible], 45 of Bedford and Eastman's, and 43 of Hughes [illegible] Kentucky Durhams, sold at 8@8½c. ⅌ lb. slow and [illegible] unfavorable estimates of weight.

Henry Hurd, [illegible] McCaffrey's extra good Ohio Durhams, average 8½ cwt. [illegible] 8½@9c. ⅌ lb.

Beach & [illegible], [illegible] Ohio Steers, average 7 cwt., sold on [illegible] own account at 7@8c. ⅌ lb. 133 Indiana Steers, bought of Clark, averaging 7½ cwt., sold at 7@8c. ⅌ lb. 79 rough Indiana Stock for J. H. Montgomery, Tuesday, very slow at 7@8c. ⅌ lb.

Henry Myers, 31 of James McCollum Indiana Steers, averaging 7 cwt. and sold at 7½c.

Vail & Preston, 65 Illinois Steers and Oxen, average 9½ cwt., mostly fat, but many of them coarse, sold for Haight & Baker at 7@8c.

Wm. Thompson sold 18 Michigan Steers for Dewey, estimated at 6 cwt., at $39 50 av.

T. Bloomer, 30 up-country Steers and Oxen, fair to good quality, sold at 7½@8½c. ⅌ lb, and he estimates $5 ⅌ head less than the same quality last week.

George Sage sold 39 Illinois Steers for Stewart, at 6c. ⅌ lb; 78 do. for Gundy at 6½c.; 20 head of State stock for Gandin, a pretty hard lot, at not over 6c.; 16 fairish State Steers for Smith at 7c.

S. C. Abbott sold on his own account 43 State Steers: 22 at Bergen at 5½@6½c., and 21 here at 6½c.

Barney Bartram, 100 up-country cattle, a mixed lot, from fairish Cows to extra fine Bullocks; sold at 6½@9c.

T. & D. S. Doty, 47 up-country cattle, 7@8½c. ⅌ lb; 10 of them for Rufus Smith, Dutchess County, very good, fat steers, average 8½ cwt., sold at 8½c.

Pat Burns, 40 ordinary State stock, 25 on his own account and 15 for Henry, sold at 6@[illegible]c. ⅌ lb, which he says is less than he could have taken at Albany.

Wheeler & Teed, 170 up-country cattle, mixed lot, some ordinary and some extra, sold at 7@9c.; 50 head to a contractor for French vessels.

Pickering, Dudley & Colwell sold, partly at Bergen and partly here, the following lots of State stock, mixed sorts, sizes and quality: For G. Bisbee, 40 head, at 5½@8c. ⅌ lb; for A. Porter, 19, at 5@7c. ⅌ lb; for W. E. Taylor, 18, at 6½@8c. ⅌ lb; for H. Colgrove, 18, at 6@8c. ⅌ lb; for Layton, 16, at 6c. ⅌ lb; for Chatterton, 18, at 5½@6½c. ⅌ lb; for McGivney, 16, at 5½@6½c. ⅌ lb; for Weeks, 24, at 5c. ⅌ lb. Also, Indiana stock, as follows: 17 for A. G. Young, at 6½c. ⅌ lb; 33 for N. Hardy, at 6@7½c. ⅌ lb; 17 for Brown, at 6½c. ⅌ lb; and 36 for Edgar, Tuesday morning, at 6@7c. ⅌ lb, selling very slow.

COWS AND CALVES.—The price of Milch Cows remains the same, varying generally from $25 to $45 for the Cow and Calf, and if above the common run as to quality, higher, though it is rare to see a Cow on sale held above $50.

Veal Calves sell steadily at the price of the last few weeks—that is, 6@6½c. ⅌ lb for the best, and 5@5½c. for course or their Calves, and $4 to $12 a head for grass Calves. None but the very extra quality sell over 6 cents—that is, in the sales of one broker, who sold over 50 head this week, we do not see but two at 6½c. ⅌ lb, and the majority are at 5@5½c. Grass Calves are abundant to-day, and very dull at low prices.

THE SHEEP MARKET.

We found a most singular state of things in the Sheep market Monday morning. At 10 o'clock there was not a sheep for sale in Sixth street—none having arrived at that hour. The butchers were getting a little nervous, and brokers anticipated being able to name a higher price than last Monday. This they succeeded in doing, but only to cover the advance upon pelts, which, it is said, move up 25 to 31 cents each this month. The butchers are evidently afraid to buy sheep at any advance on the meat, as it is reported that the Albany butchers are buying heavily, intending to send the meat to Washington market in this city, where it sells at 5@7c. a pound for mutton and 6@7c. ⅌ pound for lamb. The same feeling prevented those who usually buy sheep at Albany for this market from operating this week. The stock there was very large, and a good deal of it went East. This morning the supply in Sixth street was light, and mostly in the hands of one man, who was in great demand by those who were anxious to get a supply as low as they did a week ago, but it was no use. Looking at the great falling off in supply it is a wonder that the price did not advance more than it has. We think some lots of good sheep that would average 100lb live weight sell pretty easily to-day at $5. We noticed one lot of poor ones sold at Forty-fourth street this morning by the owner at $2 75. These would dress 30 or 32lb each, and deducting $1 75 for pelts, leaves the [illegible] only about 3c. a pound. Probably the owner [illegible] brokers' commission of 10c. ahead lost 65 cents [illegible] who understood the market, and that there was [illegible] for an advance would have sold the lot at $3 50 each.

SHEEP DROVERS AT BROWNING'S.

From New-York—Levi Miller, 453; J. H. New[illegible]; B. Peterson, 35; J. Wheeler, 103; Jacob Sesterly, 160; Alanson A. Gates, 203; Wm. Lalor, 45; A. E. Van Valkenburgh, 57; S. Moore, 85; Beebe & Sheehan, 9; B. Lawrence, 91; W. Mumford, 104; S. H. Stevens, 21; S. Fryer, 191; Wm. H. Brown, 117; E. Howe, 202; C. Crandall, 93.

From New-Jersey—Wm. H. Bellis, 100; B. Lawrence, [illegible]; John G. Schomp, 24; Peter A. Bloom, 95.

From Ohio—John Sears, 179.

From Pennsylvania—Jacob Moses, 31.

From Canada—W. J. Allison, 162.

Daily Receipts—Tuesday, 1,0[illegible]; Wednesday, 237; Thursday, 282; Friday, 24; Saturday, 104; Monday, [illegible]80.

Recapitulation—New-York, 2,075; New-J[illegible], [illegible]26; Pennsylvania, 179; Ohio, 31[illegible]; Canada, 162.

BROKERS' SALES OF SHEEP AND LAMBS.

McGraw & O'Brien sold 1,047 sheep and lambs, at an average of $4 10.

At Browning's, Robert H. Hume, 1,319 sheep and lambs, an average of $4 20.

Hurt, Hill & Co. sold 695 sheep and lambs, [illegible] and $4 30.

At Chamberlain's, [illegible] 103, $3 37½; 465, $3 25; 204, $2 75.

THE HOG MARKET.

Receipts this week, 31,673.

Quotations—3⅞@$4 87½ ⅌ cwt. live weight for corn-fed Hogs, and $3 50@$4 for distillery-fed are the quotations given to-day by H. D. Grant, Superintendent of the market. The arrivals are light to-day, and weather favorable, and trade moving steadily at the quotations, the election not affecting this branch of the market as much as it does the Beef Cattle.

Geo. W. Dorman gives the following as the price of hogs this week:

	Live Weight.	Dead Weight.
First quality corn-fed, large size	4½@4¾.	5¾@6c.
Second quality corn-fed	4¼@4½c.	5¼@5½c.
First quality, small sizes, fat and prime, for market butchers	3½@4c.	5½@5½c.
Large size still-fed, fat	4 @—	5 @—
Second quality still-fed	3½@3¾c.	4½@4½c.

Walter Brown's Monthly Wool Circular.

The prominent feature of the Domestic Wool Trade in October was the active demand for fine fleeces, which prevailed for a few days about the middle of the month, during which short period a large portion of all the fine Wools in the eastern markets changed owners; a small part only being taken by consumers. The rapid advance in gold and foreign exchange seemed to induce the movement in Wools, and the subsequent decline in the former also had the effect to modify and temporarily check the upward tendency of the latter. The market now, however, stands firm, with an advance since the opening of the month on choice conditioned fine Wools of from 3 to 5c. ⅌ lb.

It is probable that the market will continue firm, and that Wools may, as the season advances, command higher rates than have hitherto prevailed.

Pulled Wools are in good demand at about previous prices. California Wools have been taken freely on arrival at full market value, and continue to gain favor with consumers.

Fine Foreign Wools have advanced considerably, and must continue to rule high. Medium and low Foreign Wools have been somewhat neglected, but hold firm at previous quotations.

We have reported during the past month the following sales: Fleeces—410,000 lb, 56@65c.; 85,000 lb, 58@61c.; 10,000 lb Mediterranean, 33c.; 22,000 lb Mexican; 40,000 lb Black and Gray Donskoi; 12,000 lb Canada Fleeces, 64c.; 10,000 lb unwashed Morocco; 6,000 lb unwashed Blanket Wool, 23c.; 100,000 lb Constantine, 33c.; 200 bales East India, 37@44c.; 950 bales washed and unwashed Morocco; 600 bales California; 565 bales unwashed Cape, 30@37½c.; 30 bales washed Cape, 55c.; 558 bales African; 160 bales Australian; 250 bales California; 150 bales washed Cordova; 35 bales Montevideo; 80 bales Adelaide; 80 bales White Spanish, 41c.; 434 bales Mestiza; 160 bales Mestizona; 150 bales Rosario.

In Boston—850,000 lb Fleece and Pulled, 57@65c.; 1,591 bales Mediterranean, Cape, and South American; 125,000 lb Spanish; 208 bales English and Scotch. At auction, 75 bales damaged Spanish, 25½@26½c.

In Philadelphia—600,000 lbs. Fleeces, 56@74c.; 15,600 lbs. Low California, 21@25c.

In Providence—245,972 lbs. Fleeces, 58@55c.; 58,350 lbs. Pulled, 49@65c.; 11,900 lb Foreign, 37@60c.

The imports of the past month, as published, are:

From San Francisco, 3,604 bales; Algoa Bay, 2,642; Marseilles, 2,207; Liverpool, 1,675; Havre, 1,010; London, 479; Antwerp, 630; Gibraltar, 431; Cadiz, 357; Valparaiso and Caldera, 350; Buenos Ayres, 239; Bremen, [illegible]; Bombay, 152; Rio Grande, 5; Curacoa, 4 bales. Total, 1[illegible],[illegible]03 bales.

Prices Current of Wool at New-York, November 1, 1862.

Choice selected Saxony Fleece, 63@[illegible]c.
Saxony Fleece, 63@63c.
Three-quarters and Full-blood Merino Fleece, 60@62c.
Half and blood Fleece, 60@62c.
Native and quarter-blood Fleece, 65@67c.
Common Fleece, 65@67c.
Canada Fleece, 65@67c.

Domestic Pulled.

New-York City Extra Pulled, 55@57c.
New-York City super Pulled, 57@56c.
New-York City No. 1 Pulled, 50@53c.
Choice Country Pickleck Pulled, 60@62c.
Country extra Pulled, 58@60c.
Country super Pulled, 58@60c.
Country No. 1 Pulled, 53@55c.
Country Lambs' Pulled, 57@62c.
Canada Pulled, 50@57c.

California.

California Unwashed Fleeces, in lots, 42@40c.
California Washed Pulled, 50@53c.
California Common Washed Pulled, 25@35c.

Australian, Cape, &c.

Australian Fine Unwashed, 35@3[illegible].
Cape of Good Hope Fine Unwashed, 35@37½c.
Cape of Good Hope Washed Pulled, 55@60c.
Spanish Mestizo, White Unwashed, 50@42c.
Spanish Medium Black Unwashed, 38@40c.
African Unwashed, 30@35c.
Mexican Washed, 3[illegible]@40c.

South American.

Buenos Ayres Unwashed Saxony Fleece, 30@32c.
Buenos Ayres Unwashed Merino Fleece, 30@32c.
Buenos Ayres Unwashed, Mestizo, [illegible]lots, 30c.

[illegible] Cor[illegible] Pe[illegible] Peru[illegible] Chile[illegible] Chilian[illegible]

[illegible] X T [illegible]

Smyrna Low and Medium [illegible]
Smyrna Gray Washed, 23[illegible]
Smyrna White Limed Pelt[illegible]
Smyrna Gray Limed Pulled [illegible]
[illegible] in Grease, 2[illegible]@33c.

Russian.

Donskoi Washed Long White, [illegible]
Donskoi Washed Long Black, [illegible]
Donskoi Unwashed, 20@25c.

East India.

Washed White, medium to fine, 50@63c.
Washed White, common, 40@45c.
Yellow, 40@50c.
Black, 32@37c.

Turkey.

Turkey, washed, 43@48c.
Turkey, unwashed, 25@30c.

—The steamship Marion, from Havana 30th ult., arrived at this port on the 3d. The news from Havana and Mexico is of no great importance. The Mexicans are more than ever determined to make to the French invasion a desperate resistance. Their exasperation against the French residents is, of course, very great, and in the city of Mexico several Frenchmen—among them Mr. Jecker, whose fraudulent demands were among the protexts of the war—have been imprisoned. The papers of the Liberal party demand the expulsion from the country of all the Frenchmen. The Mexicans are greatly complaining of the want of sympathy on the part of the Government of the United States.

DIED.

SAND—On Thursday, Oct. 30, at Sharpsburg, Md., of wounds received at the battle of Antietam, Capt. Henry Augustus Sand, 103d Regiment, New-York Volunteers, and member of the 7th Regiment, National Guard, aged 26 years, eldest son of Christian H. and Isabella Sand, Brooklyn, N. Y.

TALMAGE—At Bound Brook, N. J., Catharine Van Nest, wife of David T. Talmage, in the 75th year of her age.

[Advertisement.]

"A BEAUTIFUL LITTLE MICROSCOPE, magnifying small objects 500 times, will be [illegible] any address on the receipt of [illegible] cents. Five of different [illegible] for $1. Mailed free. Address F. B. BOWEN, Box [illegible], Boston, Mass."

[Advertisement.]

WHISKERS and MUSTACHES [illegible] to [illegible]ed in six weeks by using GRAHAM'S ONGUENT. [illegible] stain or injure the skin. Price $1. Sent post free [illegible] address. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 109 Nassau-st., New-York.

[Advertisement.]

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WANTED.—Any one with $5,000 cash can have an opportunity of establishing a first-class Banking and Brokers business in Wall-st. The advertiser has had 15 years experience, and would invest an equal amount until the business is proved to pay $7,000 to $10,000 a year. Only $400 required at present. S. QUINSY, Herald Office, N. Y.

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2d. Dr. S. S. FITCH'S NEW WORK on Heart Disease, Apoplexy, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, &c. [illegible] Medical [illegible]. Dr. S. S. FITCH, No. 714 Broadway, New-York.

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